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THE U. S. LOOKS AT ITS CHURCHES

The Institute of Social and Religious Research, which is responsible for this publication, was organized in January, 1921, as an independent agency to apply scientific method to the study of socio-religious phenomena.

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THE U. S. LOOKS AT ITS CHURCHES

By C. LUTHER FRY

Author of "American Villagers," "Diagnosing the Rural Church," etc.

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PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to present for the first time certain important conclusions about American churches drawn from a study of the significant data collected by the *Federal Census of Religious Bodies.* As most of the basic figures collected by the Census Bureau have been included in its official reports, no attempt has been made to reproduce them here. Rather the effort has been to get at the meaning of the Government's returns by relating them to such factors as population changes and fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar.

In the main, the book deals with answers to eight simple questions: What Proportion of Americans Belong to Church? To What Denominations Do They Belong? How Are Churches Geographically Distributed? How Rapidly Are Churches Growing Is the Sunday School Declining? To What Extent Are Ministers Academically Trained? What Is the Value of Church Property? How Much Do Churches Spend?

This analysis has made use, not only of published Census figures, but also of certain material which the Government did not publish, notably data on the academic training of ministers and also on the number of churches that ministers serve. To avoid cluttering the text with long and forbidding tables these data, together with certain derived figures that are basic to the analysis, have been relegated to a statistical appendix in the back of the book. Studious readers are referred to these materials, which provide not only a means of substantiating certain of the generalizations here presented, but also a basis for carrying the analysis further than was possible in a work whose sole aim was to reach a few important conclusions from the enormous mass of information collected by the Government.

Before undertaking to evaluate Census figures it is necessary to say a word about their accuracy. How reliable are the Census data? This is a question that cannot be answered offhand, but there are reasons for thinking that the returns are unusually accurate for social information of this character. The Govern-

ment has certain outstanding advantages in the collection of information. The mere fact that the investigation is an official one tends to give standing to the study. A person is far more likely to answer a request for information if it comes from the United States Government than if it comes from almost any other source. Moreover, an examination of several thousand questionnaires sent in to the Census Bureau reveals that most of them were completely and apparently carefully filled out. In many cases, the recipient took the trouble not only to answer the questions but to append explanatory remarks.

The Government also has the advantage of the close and active coöperation of many denominational representatives. Indeed, certain church executives look upon the Federal Census as a means of improving their own records. In addition, the Census is able to make use of special facilities for gathering data. It enjoys the free use of the mails and thus can easily afford to embark upon an intensive letter-writing campaign including the sending of many thousands of follow-up letters.

Finally, the Government can avail itself of other resources such as the use of special field agents and the coöperation of postmasters. If a local church persistently refuses to reply to the Bureau's questionnaire, a letter can be sent to the local postmaster asking for his aid in getting reliable information about the recalcitrant organization. As a result, the Census information about the number of churches is virtually 100 per cent. complete.

The general feeling of confidence in the Census Bureau's findings is confirmed and strengthened by comparing the Government's returns with a few strictly comparable items collected by a number of denominations having well-established reporting systems of their own. An analysis of the published statements from sixteen denominations representing about seven-tenths of the entire number of church-members in the United States, reveals that in no case did the Government figures for membership differ from the denominational returns by as much as 10 per cent., while the average difference was only 2 per cent. So far as church expenditures are concerned, the average difference was only 1.5 per cent. It is significant that in the case of both membership and expenditures the Census findings tend to be slightly more conservative than the denominational data.

In the light of these facts, it seems conservative to conclude that the findings of the *Federal Census of Religious Bodies* are sufficiently reliable, and furnish by far the most complete and dependable source of information in this field.

Although this book is based mainly upon official data, the analysis carries the interpretation considerably farther than the Census Bureau is accustomed to go. The Government should in no way be held responsible for the use made of its figures.

The author takes this occasion to thank the Census Bureau officials for their invaluable coöperation in giving him access to the Government's data. Mary Frost Jessup was responsible for directing the statistical work in this analysis.

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THE U. S. LOOKS AT ITS CHURCHES

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Just as the Government regularly takes a census of population, so it also takes every ten years a census of religious bodies which secures basic facts about the churches in the Continental United States—Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Mormon, and all others except Mohammedan mosques and Hindu temples. A questionnaire is sent to each local church requesting precise information as to its location, denominational affiliation, membership, Sunday-school enrollment, value of church buildings and expenditures for the year.

According to the Census, a local church organization is a gathering of individuals for religious services or worship. It may have officers and an enrolled membership, or it may be little more than an association or fellowship, but to be included in this enumeration it must have a religious purpose and a distinctive membership. Throughout the Census, each organization of this kind was classed as a church whether it was commonly known as a church, a synagogue, a congregation, or by some other name.

The chief purpose of the present study is to draw from the Census figures new and important information of a general character about the churches.

In the first place, the Census figures for 1926 bring out the magnitude of the church enterprise in this country. According to the latest returns there are 212 separate denominations having 232,000 churches and 44,380,000 members over 13 years of age. Denominational Sunday schools have an enrollment of more than 21,000,000 pupils, and even this figure excludes the pupils in undenominational Sunday schools and in parochial schools. The value of church edifices alone, not including such items as pastors' residences, investment property, school buildings, hospitals, etc., is reported as $3,800,000,000, while for 1926 the total expenditure of local churches amounts to $817,000,000. Such

figures testify to the importance of the churches in American life.

Some measure of the vast dimension of organized religion in the United States can be formed by contrasting data for public schools with those for churches. The 232,000 churches compare with 256,000 public-school buildings. The total number of 21,000,000 Sunday-school scholars is less by only 3,700,000 than the pupils in all the public elementary and secondary schools. The annual church expenditures of $817,000,000 are 40 per cent. as large as the expenditures of public schools. Clearly, organized religion is an enormous social enterprise.

Since the 1926 Census tabulated for the first time rural and urban figures separately, it is now possible to indicate certain of the differences between city and country churches. The average rural church has a total of 98 adult members[1] who worship in a church building worth almost $6,200, and who expend annually $1,400 per church or $13.27 for each member 13 years of age and over. On the other hand, the average city church has a reported adult membership of 433, its church edifice is worth $53,500, and its annual expenditures amount to $10,000, or $21.50 per adult member. For Negro congregations the average rural church has 83 adult members who worship in a church building valued at $2,000 and expend annually $6.20 each. The urban colored church has 199 adult members, a building worth more than $16,000, and an average expenditure of $13.06 per adult member. These figures bring city and country conditions into sharp contrast.

The total number of adult persons listed on the rolls of churches is about 55 per cent. of the country's adult population. In other words, about every other person belongs to a church.

The proportion of the adult membership belonging to the different religious groups varies from state to state. The South is the stronghold of Protestantism. Eleven states report at least nine out of ten members as Protestants, and every one of these commonwealths is below the Mason-Dixon line. The church-membership of the industrialized East, with its large numbers of foreign-born from southern Europe, and of the southwestern states, with their Spanish origins, is predominantly Roman Catholic. Jews are particularly numerous in New York City,

[1] As defined by the *Census of Religious Bodies* an adult member is one who is 13 years of age or over.

while Mormons claim nine-tenths of the church-members in Utah.

There is not a single state in which either the Jews or the Roman Catholics constitute the majority of the population; but there are nine southern states in which Protestants make up more than half the total. The record, however, is held by Utah where four-fifths of the inhabitants are Mormons.

The Census returns stress the diversity of organized religion in this country. The very fact that, exclusive of Oriental faiths, the Bureau lists 212 separate denominations is a striking commentary upon the present religious situation. Within recent years, however, there has been a significant tendency for church bodies to combine. Between 1916 and 1926 no fewer than eighteen denominations were involved in mergers and amalgamations, while only one organization split into two.

Most denominations are small, more than half having adult memberships of less than 7,000. All bodies, even the larger ones, are highly concentrated geographically. There are only three bodies—the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Roman Catholic Church—which have as many as three congregations in every state in the Union.

Because the Religious Census has collected basically comparable statistics for 1906 and 1916 as well as for 1926, the necessary information is at hand to answer the question whether church-membership is growing more or less rapidly than the population. After making allowance for recent changes in the definition of a member adopted by several large denominations, the fact is that during the past two decades the nation's adult church-membership has increased at almost exactly the same rate as its adult population.

During recent years, Sunday-school enrollment has been increasing less rapidly than formerly. A generation ago the number of pupils in Sunday schools was equivalent to 40 per cent. of the population under 19 years of age. By 1916 this percentage had reached 48; but it has now decreased to 44 per cent.

The Roman Catholic Church reports a decided decline in Sunday-school scholars along with a definite increase in the enrollment of its parochial schools. From 1906 to 1926 the rate of increase in the enrollment of parochial schools was nearly twice that of public elementary and secondary schools.

An analysis of unpublished Census materials covering twenty-one leading denominations representing 74 per cent. of the entire number of churches in the United States, shows that almost three out of eight ministers of eighteen white denominations and more than three out of four ministers of three large Negro bodies do not claim to be graduates of either college or seminary. Even these figures are conservative because the Government gave the ministers the benefit of the doubt when it came to classifying uncertain cases.

The Roman Catholic priests generally report longer academic training than the ministers of seventeen white Protestant bodies. Instead of 41 per cent. falling into the class of non-graduates as in the case among the Protestant group, only 6.6 per cent. of the priests were so classified. Moreover, 68 per cent. of the priests claimed to be graduates of both college and seminary, compared with less than half this proportion for the white Protestant pastors.

Among white Protestant bodies, rural-urban differences in ministerial training are striking. In cities only one out of five of the ministers of seventeen white Protestant denominations report that they were neither college nor seminary men while in rural areas this proportion is more than one out of two. It is especially noteworthy that eleven of the twenty-one large denominations studied, report that half their rural ministers are not graduates of either college or seminary.

Returns from the 172,000 churches of the twenty-one selected denominations show that only half had pastors with but one charge, while 4,130 reported that their pastors were serving seven or more churches.

From certain standpoints, the most remarkable figures secured by the 1926 Census have to do with church finances. During the last decade, the growing economic prosperity of the United States brought to the churches a period of unprecedented material prosperity. During the ten years from 1916 to 1926, the value of church edifices alone increased $2,163,000,000 or 129 per cent. During the same period the general level of prices, as indicated by the Government's combined index of retail food prices, rose only 41 per cent., or a third as rapidly.

Improvement in the material prosperity of the churches is even more clearly brought out by their expenditure figures. The

annual sum spent by all local churches has increased one-and-a-half fold since 1916. When it is remembered that religious funds are not taxable, it becomes obvious that the Church is not only a great but a growing interest that enjoys special privileges.

The evidence for these and other generalizations about American churches are presented in detail in the pages that follow.

Chapter II

WHAT PROPORTION OF AMERICANS BELONG TO CHURCH?

What proportion of the people of the United States are church-members? Is it true that church enrollments are chiefly composed of women? Do Negroes belong to church in appreciably greater numbers than do white people? To what extent does the proportion of the population that belongs to church vary from one section of the country to another? Are the people in great cities as likely to join church as those in smaller centers? These are the kinds of questions that the present study will attempt to answer.

Proportion of Americans in Church

Since the Government collects and tabulates the membership of each local church in the Continental United States, it would seem to be a simple matter to find the proportion of the population that belongs to church. In reality, however, the problem is complicated because the word "member" does not mean the same thing to all denominations. The membership figures secured by the Census from any church give the number of individuals who are considered by the church itself to be constituent parts of the organization. To a Roman Catholic, all persons, even infants, are members provided they have been baptized according to the rites of the Church, while at the other extreme are certain Protestant bodies that count as members only those persons who, after they have formally applied for membership at an age when their decision is considered mature, are then enrolled as members. Between these two extremes there is nearly every variety of interpretation. Thus, the total membership figure secured by merely combining the separate returns reported to the Census Bureau, has no very clear-cut significance because it is obtained by adding together very different types of membership data.

There is no entirely satisfactory way of making membership returns strictly comparable among denominations; but a reasonably comparable basis can be attained by eliminating entirely the children under 13 years of age. This adjustment is made possible because the Census Bureau, recognizing the difficulty inherent in the use of total membership figures, asks each church to report separately the membership "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." These subtotals are not furnished by all churches; nevertheless, since the vast majority do furnish them, it is possible to estimate with a high degree of accuracy the country's membership 13 years of age and over. Such figures, which are given by states in Appendix Table I, show that in 1926 the "adult" church-membership, or in other words, the members 13 years of age and over, was roughly 44,380,000.

When the country's adult membership has been worked out, it is a relatively easy matter to arrive at the proportion of the population that belongs to church. All that remains to be done is to compute the estimated adult population. Official population estimates are published regularly each year by the Federal Government and show that on July 1, 1926, the total for the country was placed at 117,000,000. Eliminating the children, the adult population of the United States for 1926 becomes almost exactly 80,000,000. Since 44,380,000 of these people are on church rolls, 55 out of each 100 adults living in the United States are enrolled as church-members.

Significance of Membership Figures

It may be felt that this ratio tends to overestimate the strength of the church because of the well-known fact that membership rolls often contain the names of a good many inactive individuals. For example, an analysis made several years ago of 140,000 members on the rolls of Protestant churches in villages,[1] shows that 18 per cent. of the members who could be checked up had to be classified as "inactive," that is, as persons who did not attend church regularly and contribute to its support. This might seem to prove that the ratio of membership to population tends to exaggerate the importance of the church; but there is

[1] Brunner, *American Agricultural Villages* (New York; Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1927), p. 306.

WHITE AND NEGRO ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH

BY SEX

1926

Chart I

equally convincing evidence that membership ratios are too low. The policy among denominations of apportioning assessments on the basis of a congregation's membership makes for conservatism in reporting such figures. Moreover, it is a matter of common knowledge that some people participate in church activities even though they are not church-members. Statistics collected in connection with the last official population Census of Canada show that in response to the request—"Name the denomination to which you belong or are affiliated"—nearly two and a half times as many people claimed allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal Church as were reported to be members by the denomination itself.

Among the most convincing evidences that membership ratios are highly significant is the fact that these ratios are closely interrelated with attendance at church, as was shown by an intensive study completed in 1924 of thirty-two widely scattered counties.[2] As a rule the counties that have a relatively large proportion of their population on the church rolls make high attendance records.[3]

In the light of these facts the conclusion seems warranted that the proportion of the adult population belonging to church is a significant social index. Certainly it is an important fact that in the United States more than half the people 13 years of age and over are on the membership rolls of the churches.

Membership by Sex and by Race

It is often stated that the great majority of church-members are women. This is an issue that can be answered with confidence by an analysis of Census figures, because the Government asks each church to report separately the number of men and of women in the membership. Returns on this point were received from most of the churches and show that five women are church-members to each four men. This means that on the average there are 125 female members to every 100 male.

The preponderance of women on the church rolls is the more striking when it is remembered that the total number of men living in the United States is appreciably greater than the num-

[2] Fry, *Diagnosing the Rural Church* (New York; Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1924), p. 110.

[3] The actual Pearsonian coëfficient of correlation is +.91; perfect correlation would have been +1.00.

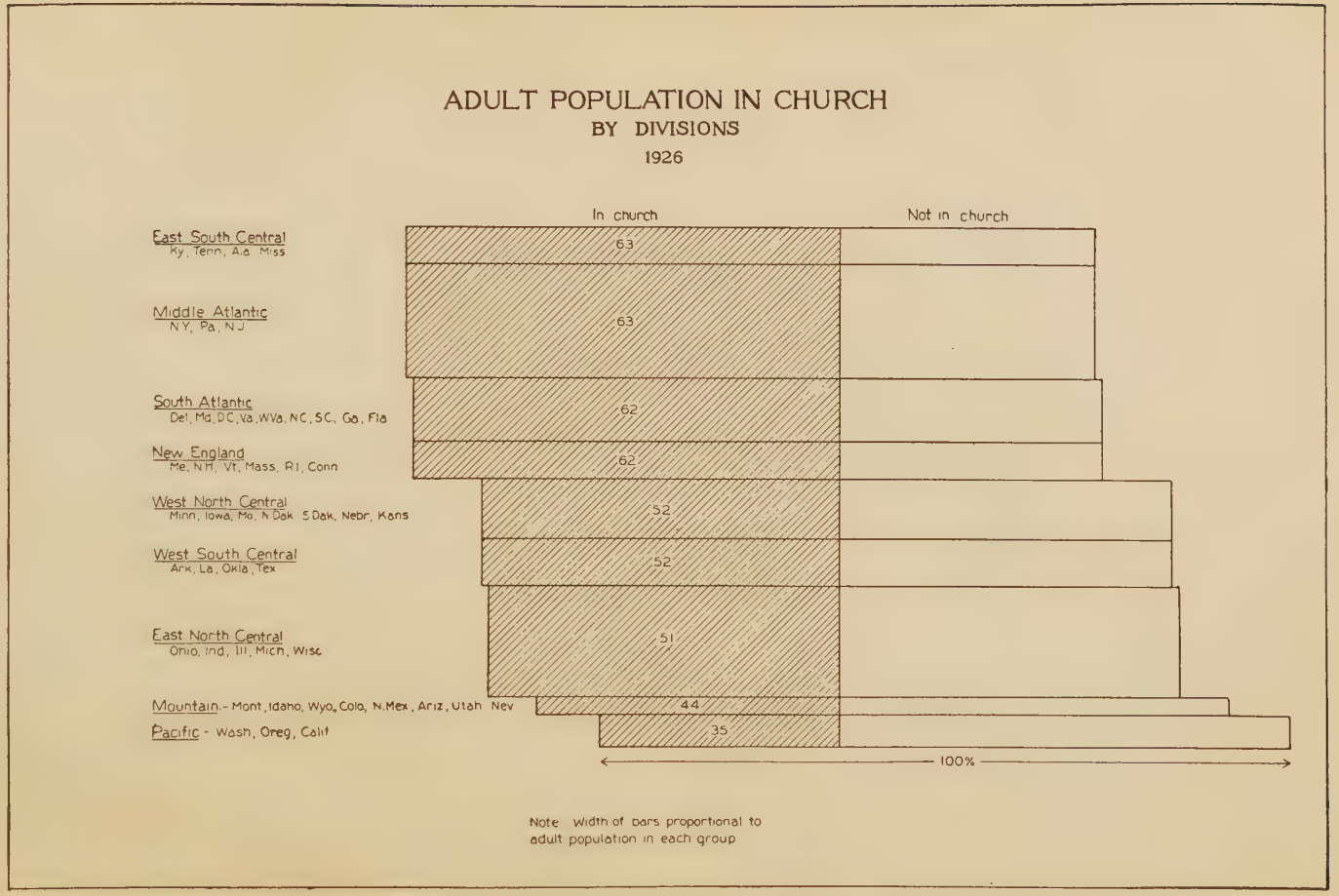
ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH
BY DIVISIONS
1926
In church
Not in church
East South Central
Ky, Tenn, Ala Miss
63
Middle Atlantic
NY, Pa, NJ
63
South Atlantic
Del, Md, DC, Va, WVa, NC, SC, Ga, Fla
62
New England
Me, NH, Vt, Mass, RI, Conn
62
West North Central
Minn, Iowa, Mo, N Dak S Dak, Nebr, Kans
52
West South Central
Ark, La, Okla, Tex
52
East North Central
Ohio, Ind, Ill, Mich, Wisc
51
Mountain - Mont, Idaho, Wyo, Colo, N Mex, Ariz, Utah Nev
44
Pacific - Wash, Oreg, Calif
35
100%
Note Width of bars proportional to adult population in each group

Chart II

ber of women. The 1920 Census of Population found that there were 104 males to every 100 females.

These data make it possible to compare the relative number of adult men and of adult women that belong to church. On the reasonable assumption that the ratio of men to women was the same in 1926 as in 1920, it follows that 48 per cent. of the men are church-members, contrasted with 63 per cent. of the women. This striking difference bears out the contention that churches have a decidedly greater hold upon women than upon men.

Negro women are particularly attracted to the churches. The number of colored women 13 years of age and over included on the rolls of Negro churches represents 73 per cent. of the total number living in the United States, while for white women this ratio is 62 per cent. Interestingly enough, Negro men not only make a far lower showing than the colored women but even lower than the white men. Only 46 per cent. of all adult Negro men are in church, compared with 49 per cent. among the white men. These findings tend to explode the idea that the church has a peculiar hold upon the Negro temperament. Certainly, if interest in organized religion was primarily the result of a racial attitude of mind, this factor should influence Negro men as well as women.

Geographic Differences

The proportion of the adult population belonging to church varies not only between men and women and between Negroes and whites, but also from area to area. For all the commonwealths and for most of the large cities, the Government itself furnishes careful population estimates for 1926 based upon the Federal enumeration of 1920, or, when available, upon 1925 State Census figures. This information makes it possible to arrive at the percentage of the adult population in church both for different states and for cities of varying size. Even though the Government's population figures are estimates, they are believed to be quite reliable as a basis for making broad generalizations.

The data show that the proportion of the adult population in church is comparatively high in the southern and eastern states; somewhat lower in the Middle West, and considerably lower in the Far West. Utah with its large Mormon population forms

an outstanding exception to the general rule. This state, with nine-tenths of its adult population on the church rolls, has an even higher proportion of its population in church than states like North and South Carolina and Alabama, which make the best record in the East with more than 7 out of every 10 adults on the church rolls. Most western states have comparatively few church-members. In Washington, Nevada and Montana fewer than 3 out of every 10 adults are enrolled in church. The conclusion therefore seems warranted that the church is much more firmly established in the older sections of America than in the more newly settled areas.

In every area the relative number of women in church is appreciably greater than the relative number of men. The highest proportion is found in the East South Central division (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi), where nearly three-fourths of the women are church-members, but only about half the men. In New England, on the other hand, the relative number of men in church most nearly approximates the similar figure for the women. In this area 56 per cent. of the men are on church rolls compared with 67 per cent. of the women.

The proportion of the adult population that belongs to church is correlated with basic social conditions. Official statistics make it possible to compute the 1926 suicide rate for all but 3 of the 48 states in the Union. Such figures show a close relationship with membership ratios. In those states in which the suicide rate tends to be high the proportion of the population in church tends to be low.

Of course, this fact does not necessarily mean that the large proportion of the population in church is the cause of low suicide, but it is one indication that the status of the church is closely interrelated with fundamental social conditions. Another is that the contributions of members to their churches are closely related to economic conditions. For example, the average contribution of rural members from state to state is significantly correlated with farm values.[4]

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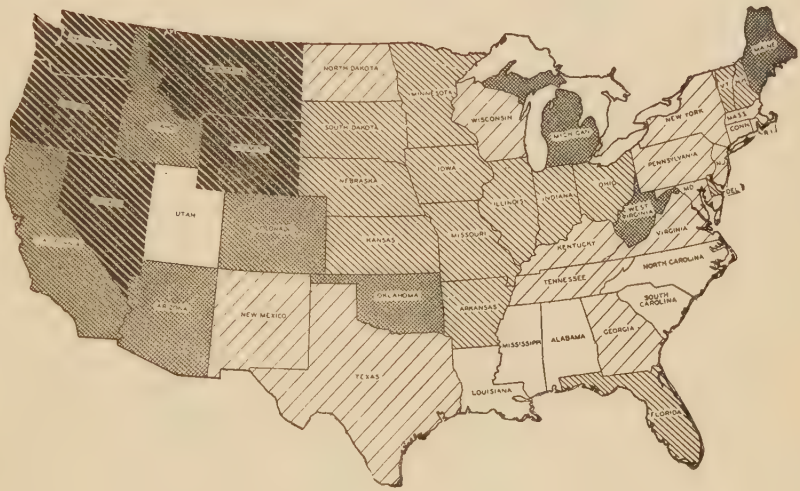
[4] The Pearsonian coëfficient of correlation of the per cent. of the adult population in church with the suicide rate per 100,000 population is −.62; and with the divorce rate per 1,000 of the married population it is −.48. The coëfficient of the average contribution of rural members with the average farm value is +.48; and with the average farm sales income +.40. Untrained ministers correlated with illiteracy have a coëfficient of +.68.

ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH
1926



Per cent of population
14 years of age and over in church

- Under 35
- 35 to 45
- 45 to 55
- 55 to 65
- 65 and over

Chart III

MEN AND WOMEN IN CHURCH

BY REGIONS

1926

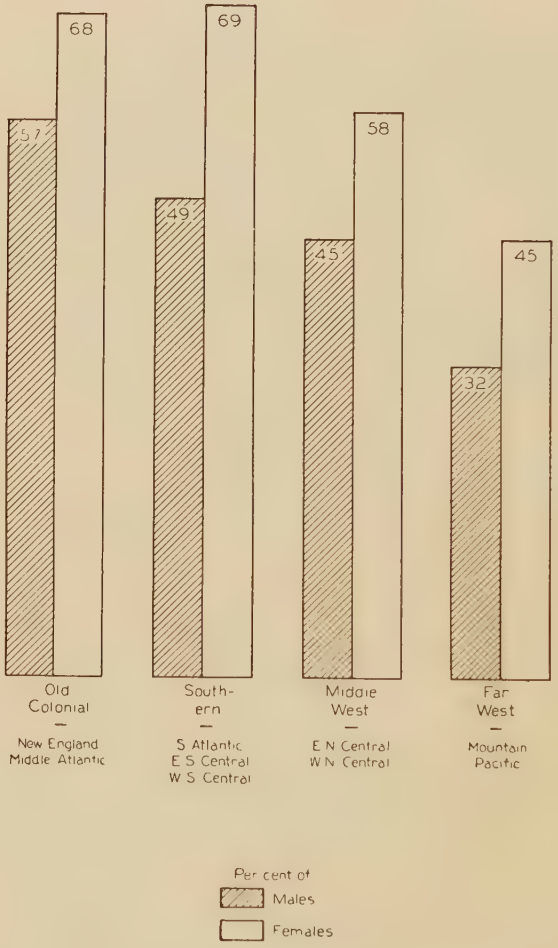


Chart IV

Urban and Rural Membership

The general belief in the superiority of rural life, epitomized in Cowper's famous line, "God made the country, man made the town," might lead some to expect that the church would be comparatively weak in great urban centers. This, however, is not the case, as is clearly brought out by the 1926 Census which tabulated for the first time returns from rural and from urban churches separately. By an urban church was meant one that was situated in an incorporated place that in 1920 had at least 2,500 inhabitants, while a rural church was one located outside such a center. This information, which makes it possible to estimate accurately the adult members in rural areas, shows that of the 44,380,000 adult church-members in the United States, approximately 16,500,000, or 37 per cent., fall into the rural class. Government reports also furnish a fairly adequate basis for estimating the adult population in these rural areas. Taking into account the post-war exodus from farms, it seems conservative to conclude that in 1926 the adult population comparable with the adult rural membership figures was approximately 32,000,000.[5] Thus only 52 per cent. of the rural population of the United States belongs to church, compared with 58 per cent. for all cities. This comparison may be slightly modified, because the country people who belong to city churches probably outnumber the city people who belong to country churches; but this factor alone can hardly affect the conclusion that urban people belong to church in relatively greater numbers than do country people. This does not necessarily mean that country folk are less interested in organized religion than are the inhabitants of cities. Rather the low rural ratio reflects differences in opportunity arising from the fact that many sparsely settled country areas have no churches.

Membership in Cities of Varying Size

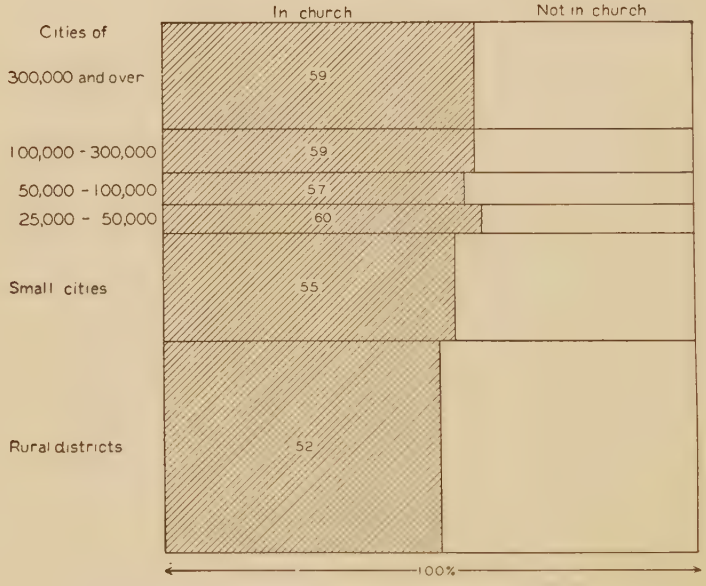
One might imagine that church-membership would be comparatively low in great centers like New York and Chicago. Certainly in these metropolitan areas the churches have to com-

[5] This estimate is based in part upon figures compiled by the leading authority in this field, Dr. Charles J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture, and published in the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbooks for 1926 and for 1927.

ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH

IN PLACES OF VARYING SIZE

1926



Note Width of bars proportional to adult population in each group

Chart V

pete for public attention with unusually large numbers of other agencies and interests. Nevertheless the proportion of people in church does not vary with a city's size. Places with 300,000 inhabitants and over have 59 per cent. of their adults in church, which is identically the same as the ratio for cities having 100,000 to 300,000 people. Cities from 50,000 to 100,000 report 57 per cent.; those from 25,000 to 50,000 have 60 per cent., while large towns ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants return 55 per cent. Obviously, the mere size of a city does not seem to influence the relative number of people belonging to church.

There are, however, significant differences from city to city. Among the great centers having 300,000 or more inhabitants, the Pacific cities of San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles report small proportions in church, with but 40 per cent. or less. Kansas City (Missouri), Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Washington, D. C., show from 44 to 50 per cent.; Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland and Baltimore, from 50 to 60 per cent., while Detroit, Newark, Philadelphia, Buffalo, St. Louis, Boston, New York and Pittsburgh report over 60 per cent.

The comparatively large proportion of church-members in a city like New York is influenced by the large number of Jews living there. This denomination, in sharp contrast with the definition it previously employed, now considers as members all Jews living in communities where there is a congregation. Thus Jewish membership figures are virtually population estimates rather than membership data strictly comparable with the figures for other religious bodies. In most places the Jewish population is too small seriously to modify the ratio of membership to population; but in a city like New York, which has nearly 1,300,000 adult Jews, or two-fifths of the total number in the United States, a correction must be made for this factor. If Jews are eliminated entirely, the estimated membership ratio for New York City becomes 42 per cent.

Chapter III

TO WHAT DENOMINATIONS DO PEOPLE BELONG?

It has already been shown that approximately 44,380,000 Americans 13 years of age and over are listed on the membership rolls of the churches, and the question of their distribution among the various denominations naturally arises.

Total Number of Denominations

As used by the Census Bureau, the term denomination refers to the general overhead organization into which local churches are combined. These organizations call themselves by a number of different names such as assembly, convention, council, or church, but for purposes of uniformity all have been classed as denominations. On this basis, there are in the United States 212 separate denominations. Even this large number does not include Buddhist temples, Mohammedan mosques, or other oriental churches. Clearly the constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience has been liberally exercised.

To contrast the size of these 212 denominations, it is necessary to work out the membership 13 years of age and over for each denomination separately; because only by the use of such adult membership figures is it possible to eliminate the difficulty arising from the fact that certain bodies consider young children as members while other denominations do not.

In the case of the Jewish Congregations, which did not distinguish at all between their members over 13 and those under that age, it was assumed that the proportion under 13 was the same as it was actually reported to be by the Roman Catholic churches. This assumption was made because the new Jewish definition of a member would appear to be at least as inclusive as the Roman Catholic.

The adult membership of each of the 212 denominations is presented in Appendix Table XXIV, showing that most of the

organizations are numerically small. There are 50 that have fewer than 1,000 adult members each, and 48 with from 1,000 to 5,000. Indeed, more than half of all denominations in the United States have fewer than 7,000 adult members each.

Of course, the mere fact that denominations are small does not mean that they are unimportant. The diversity of sects is a basic characteristic of organized religion in the United States. It reflects the individualism and heterogeneous origins of the American people. Anyone who will take the time merely to read over names of the different denominations must be struck by the diverse European background and traditions which many of these names suggest. However, the large number of denominations in America should not conceal the fundamental fact that a handful of organizations embrace the vast majority of all church-members. There are only two dozen denominations with more than 200,000 adult members each, and these twenty-four bodies include 91 per cent. of the country's adult membership.

Adult Membership of Large Denominations

The largest single denomination is the Roman Catholic Church, with 13,300,000 American members 13 years of age and over. This means that three out of every ten adult church-members in the United States are Roman Catholics.

These figures emphasize the importance of using adult rather than total membership figures as a basis for making comparisons among denominations. According to the total membership figures reported to the Census Bureau, the Roman Catholic Church accounted for 34.1 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. of the country's church-membership. Thus when membership figures are placed on a comparable basis the relative numerical importance of the Roman Catholic denomination is reduced by nearly one-seventh.

Such a consideration has not only academic but practical interest. During the Great War it was decided to appoint army chaplains on the basis of the relative strength of the different denominations; but a considerable controversy arose regarding the best method of arriving at their relative strength. It would seem that adult membership figures furnish the most reliable basis for this and similar purposes.

The second largest denomination in the United States is the

ADULT MEMBERS FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS

1926

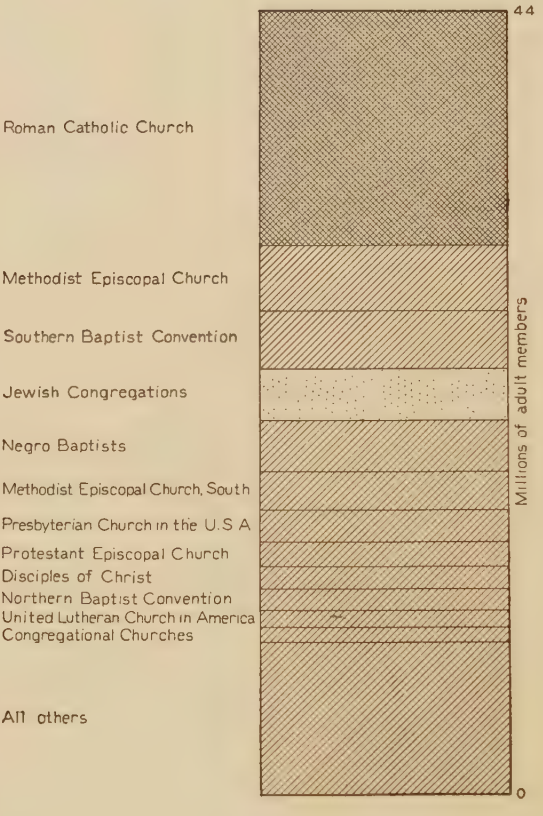


Chart VI

Methodist Episcopal Church with 3,700,000 adult members, or 8.4 per cent. of the national total. It is followed by the Southern Baptist Convention with almost 3,300,000 adult members, or 7.4 per cent. of the entire number.

The Jewish Congregations show 2,930,000 members 13 years of age and over; but this number undoubtedly exaggerates the numerical strength of this denomination because, as has already been pointed out, Jewish membership has recently been defined in such an inclusive fashion that the data collected are virtually population estimates rather than membership figures comparable with those for other religious bodies. Nevertheless no attempt has been made to correct for this factor because reliable information is lacking regarding the relative number of adult Jews that are actively connected with synagogues.

The two other denominations with more than 2,000,000 adult members each are the Negro Baptists and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; while the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Disciples of Christ and the Northern Baptist Convention have from 2,000,000 to 1,000,000. The United Lutheran Church in America and the Congregational Church have roughly 900,000 and 860,000 respectively, and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States 700,000. No other denomination has as many as 500,000.

Negro and White Denominations

Some denominations are made up of churches conducted exclusively by and for Negroes; others are solely white, while a certain number include both white and colored congregations.

All together there are twenty-four denominations that are entirely Negro. By far the largest disclosed by the 1926 Census was the Negro Baptist whose 2,914,000 adult members made it the fifth largest denomination in the country. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has 487,000 adult members; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church comes next with 397,000, while the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church reports 181,000. These four bodies include 85 per cent. of all the adult Negro church-members in the United States.

The number of denominations with both white and Negro congregations is thirty; but six of these bodies have but one

URBAN AND RURAL ADULT MEMBERS
FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS
1926

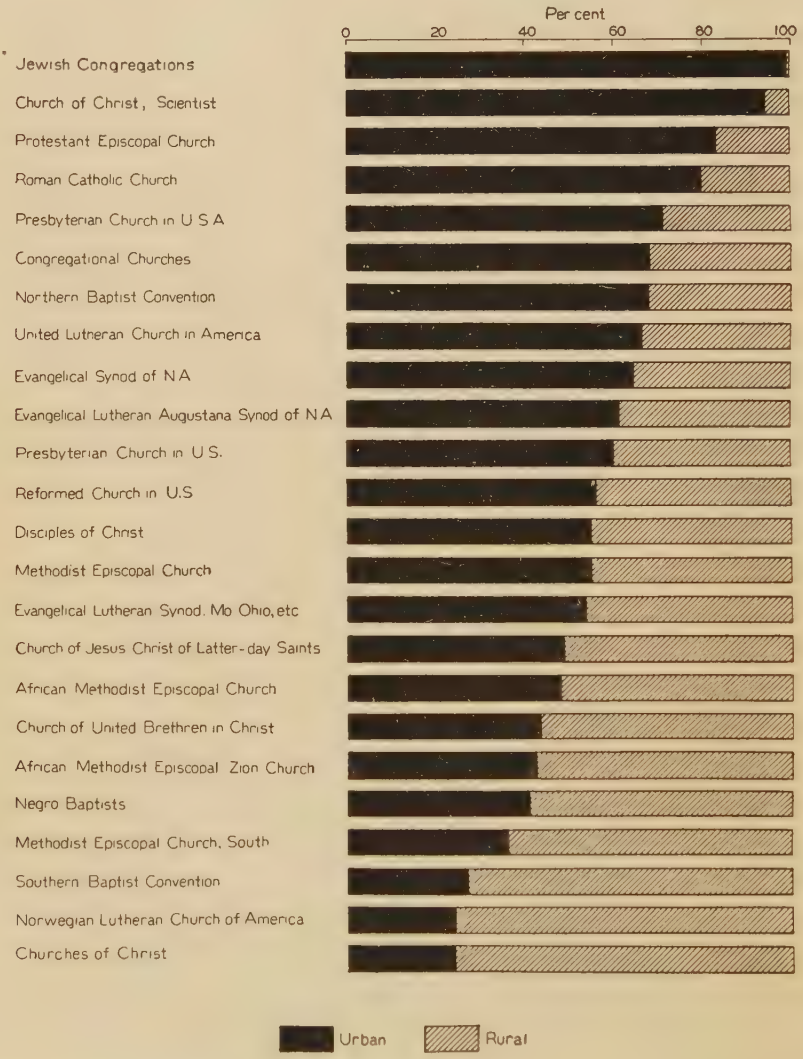


Chart VII

colored congregation and five have fewer than nine each. The Methodist Episcopal Church has the largest number, with 3,745 colored congregations which have a total of 303,000 adult members. The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and The Disciples of Christ come next, with Negro churches whose memberships 13 years of age and over total 35,400 and 34,700 respectively. The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Churches of Christ, the Congregational Church, and the Roman Catholic Church also have considerable numbers of colored congregations.

Urban and Rural Denominations

For nearly all denominations the 1926 Census secured the membership of urban and of rural churches separately. Thus it becomes possible to find out which denominations have dominantly urban and which mainly rural memberships.

The data show that the Jewish Congregations and the Church of Christ, Scientist, are the most highly urban of all the large denominations. In both cases more than 94 per cent. of all the adult members belong to city churches; and even a considerable number of the members classed as rural probably live in suburban areas. Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches are also largely urban, with more than 80 per cent. of the adult members on the rolls of city churches.

Among the large denominations whose memberships are mainly rural are the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with 64 per cent. of its adult members in rural churches; the Southern Baptist Convention, with 73 per cent.; the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and the Churches of Christ, with approximately 76 per cent. each.

These figures indicate that in the United States the rural population is far more dominantly Protestant than is the urban. In country districts 93 per cent. of all churches are Protestant, compared with 80 per cent. in cities.

Membership of Denominations by Sex.

There are interesting differences from denomination to denomination in the relative number of men and of women in the membership. Some organizations seem to appeal to men far more than others do. Although on the average there are five women members for each four men, eighteen denominations

SEX OF ADULT MEMBERS
FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS
1926

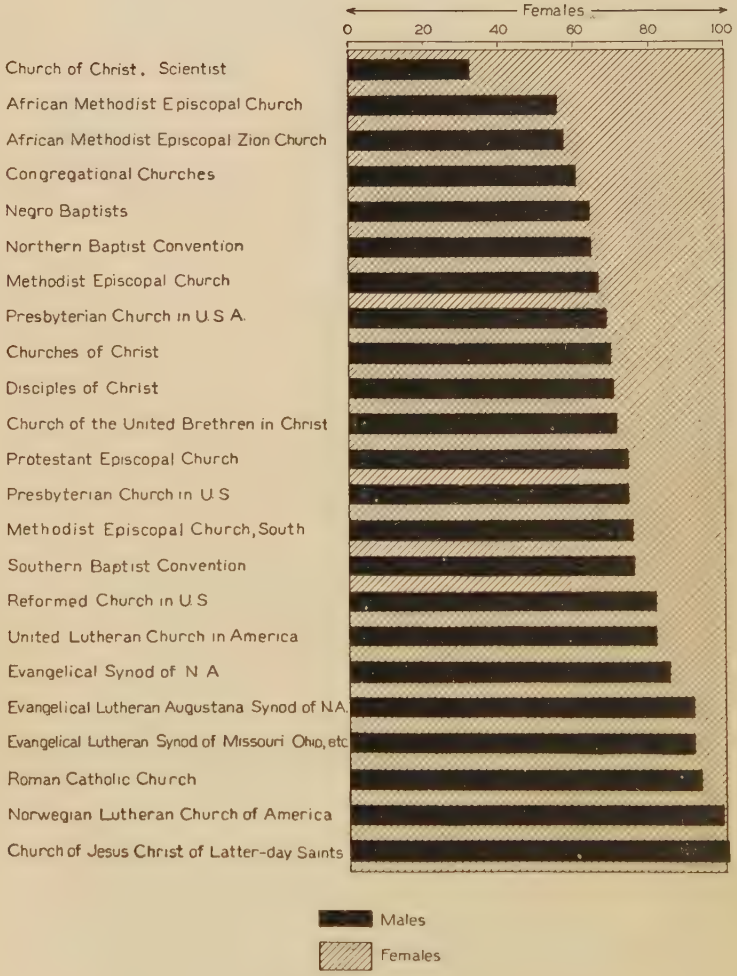


Chart VIII

reported more male than female members. The extreme case is the Volunteers of America, which actually reported nearly three men to every woman in the membership. In this group also is the large Mormon denomination which is officially known as the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. In addition, the list includes two of the three old Catholic bodies as well as all of the seven Eastern Orthodox churches. To a certain extent the preponderance of males over females among these bodies may be explained by the fact that the populations from which they draw their members contain more men than women. For example, the last Federal Census found that Utah, which is the center of Mormonism, had 232,000 men and only 217,000 women.

At the other end of the scale are ten small denominations that reported less than half as many male as female members. Among these were the Christian Science Parent Church, the Church of God, Church of God in Christ, and the Shaker organization known as the United Society of Believers. The ratio of males to females for each of the twenty-two largest denominations reporting on this point is given in the accompanying chart.

Denominations by Families

When analyzing the 212 denominations listed by the Census, it should be kept in mind that the Government considers as separate units all bodies that are administratively independent. Thus a number of denominations may be considered as separate units even though their beliefs are much alike. For this reason it is worth while to know the relative numerical importance of the different denominational families. How does the combined membership of the twenty-one Lutheran bodies compare with the total for the nineteen Methodist organizations, and these in turn with the combined membership of the eighteen Baptist denominations. These aggregates are also given in Appendix Table XXIV, and show that the adult membership of all Baptist and all Methodist churches are much alike, being 7,860,000 and 7,237,000 respectively. The Lutheran denominations have 2,827,000 adults, while the nine Presbyterian bodies have 2,582,000. These figures in relation to those for the Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant Episcopal and other denominations, both Protestant and non-Protestant, are presented visually in chart IX.

ADULT CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

BY DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES

1926

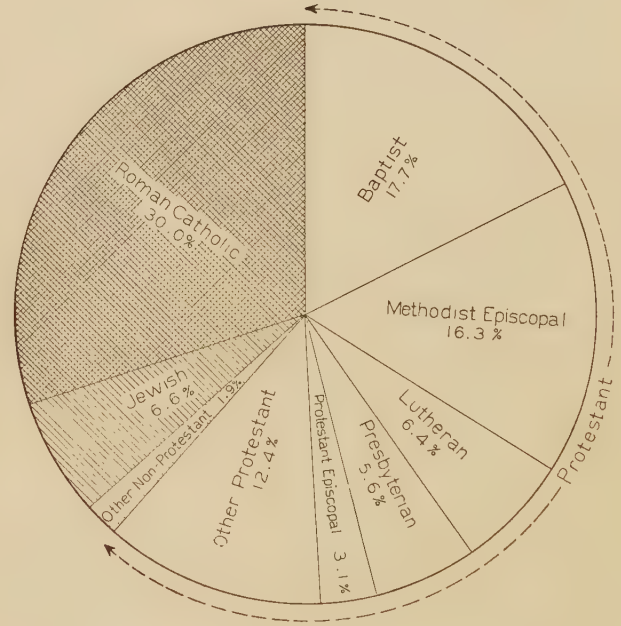


Chart IX

This chart brings out the extent to which church-membership in the United States is dominantly Protestant. The Roman Catholics, Jews, and other non-Protestants taken together make up only 38 per cent.[1] of the total adult membership of the United States, while the Protestant denominations include 62 per cent.

If anything, the proportion of Protestants shown by this computation is too low because of the very liberal definition of a member employed in 1926 by the Jewish Congregations. Thus it is conservative to conclude that in this country more than three out of five church-members are Protestants. As André Siegfried has pointed out in *America Comes of Age,* the preponderance of Protestantism in the United States has had profound social consequences. Indeed, in the Preface to his latest book, *France, a Study in Nationality,*[2] this astute author goes so far as to say that the principal difference between Anglo-Saxon and Latin civilizations seems to him to be "a contrast between the Catholic and Protestant state of mind, religion leading to extraordinarily different consequences."

Religious Groups by States

The proportion of the adult membership belonging to the chief religious groups varies widely from state to state. In Utah, for example, only 47 church-members in a thousand belong to a Protestant church, while North Carolina is almost solidly Protestant with 993.

The South constitutes the stronghold of Protestantism. There are 11 states, all below the Mason and Dixon line, which report at least nine out of ten members as Protestants. Louisiana, because of its French and Spanish origins, is the only southern state in which Protestants comprise but half the total.

As might have been anticipated, the industrialized East with its large numbers of foreign-born from Southern Europe tends to be dominantly Roman Catholic. In all the New England states, Roman Catholics make up at least half the adult church-members.

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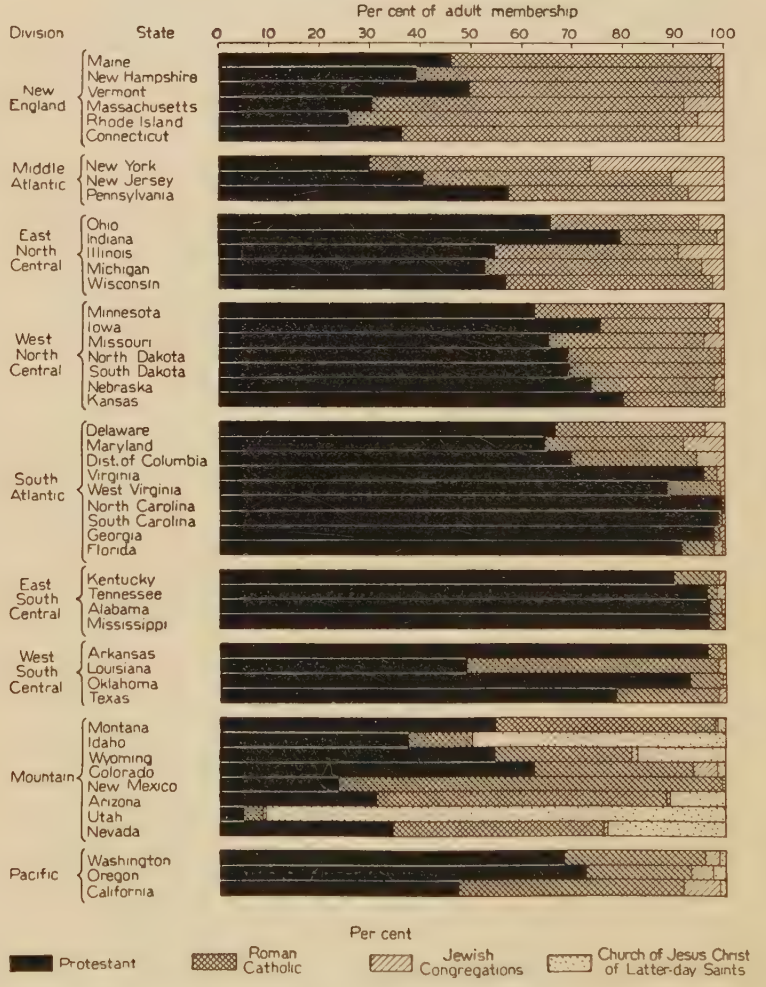
[1] Other non-Protestants include the 2 organizations of Latter-day Saints, the 7 Eastern Orthodox churches, the 3 Old Catholic Churches in America, the 2 African Orthodox Churches, the 2 Communistic Societies, the 6 other Catholic bodies, the Church of Armenia in America, the American Ethical Union, the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church, the Baha'is, the 3 Spiritualists, 2 Theosophical Societies, and the Vedanta Society.

[2] Siegfried, *France, a Study in Nationality* (New Haven, Conn.; Yale University Press, 1930).

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT MEMBERSHIP FOR CHIEF RELIGIOUS GROUPS BY STATES

1926



A few non-protestant denominations representing less than 4% of the total adult membership are included with the Protestants

Chart X

The southwestern states of Arizona and New Mexico with their strong Spanish traditions are also predominantly Catholic. In fact, New Mexico sets the record with more than three-quarters of its adult members on the rolls of Roman Catholic churches.

The Jews are particularly numerous in New York and to a less extent in New Jersey, while the Mormons claim half the members in Idaho and nine-tenths of the total in Utah.

It is worth noting that the proportion of the church-membership that is Roman Catholic is significantly correlated with the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. In the states that have relatively large numbers of foreign-born inhabitants, the proportion of the adult church-membership that is Roman Catholic tends to be high.

The numerical strength of the different religious groups in relation to the total adult population throws light upon a question like the potential voting strength of these groups. There is not a single state in which either Jews or Roman Catholics constitute a majority of the total population, although Rhode Island and New Mexico come close to it with slightly more than 47 out of each 100 adult inhabitants on the rolls of a Roman Catholic church. But there are nine southern states in which the Protestants constitute a majority of the population. Indeed, in North Carolina the adult membership of Protestant churches equals nearly three-quarters of the total population over 13 years of age. The record, however, is held by Utah, where four-fifths of the inhabitants are Mormons.

Chapter IV

HOW ARE CHURCHES GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTRIBUTED?

The 1926 Census found that there were more than 232,000 local churches in the United States. The magnitude of this figure can be better appreciated when it is remembered that for the same year the United States Bureau of Education reported the number of public-school buildings both elementary and secondary to have been 256,000. In other words, there are about nine churches to every ten public schools.

To answer the question—how are these churches geographically distributed?—a special tabulation was made showing the number of churches in each county not only for all denominations combined but for every one of the 212 individual denominations as well.

Churches in Relation to Population

The distribution of all churches in relation to the distribution of population is presented geographically in the map on the next page and shows that in general churches are scattered over the country in much the same way as the population. Nevertheless the broad similarity between these two maps cannot conceal certain marked differences between them.

For the United States as a whole there is a church for every 344 inhabitants over 13 years of age; but this ratio varies locally depending upon such factors as the region and the size of the community involved. Large urban centers have far fewer churches in relation to their population than have smaller places. In cities of 25,000 and over there is slightly more than one church to each 1,000 inhabitants, while in the remaining town and country districts this number is less than 240. This fourfold difference is partly explained by the fact that many churches in open-country areas are being operated to meet the needs of a handful of people.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES AND POPULATION

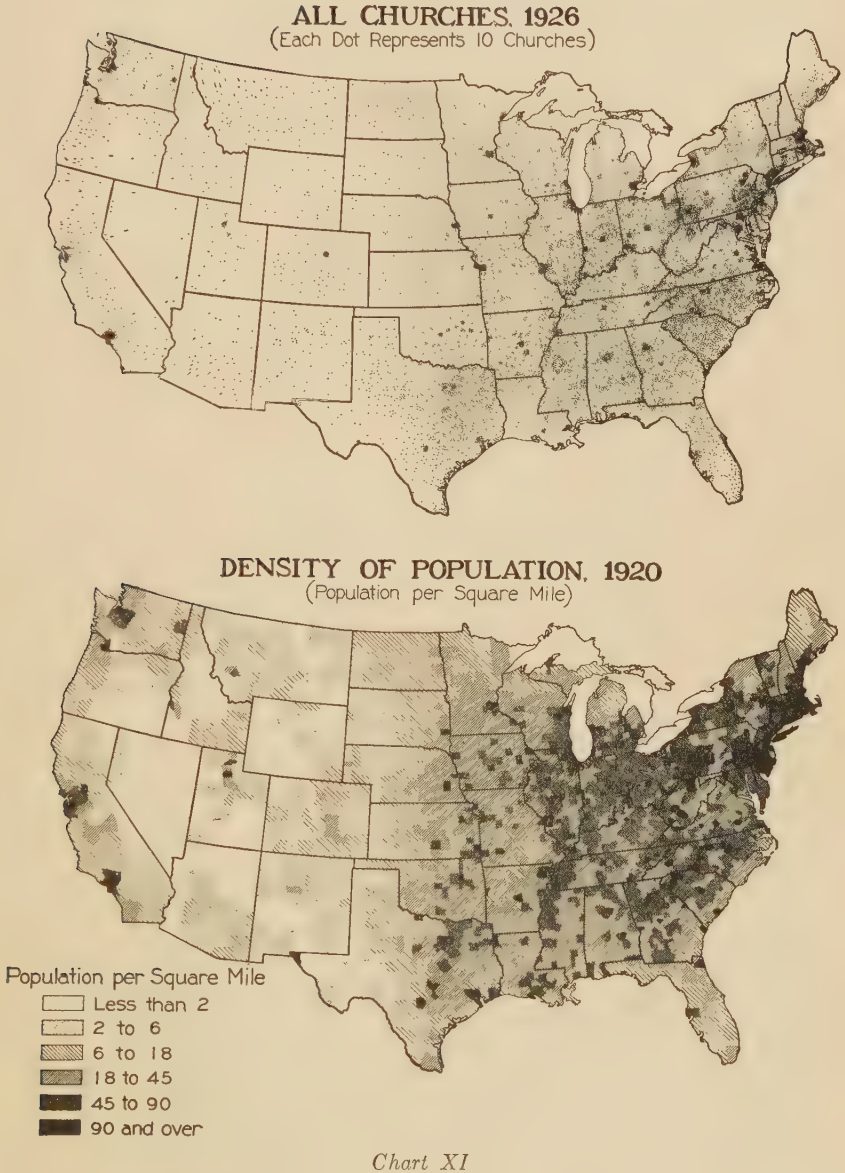


Chart XI

The number of adult inhabitants to a church also varies from state to state. For places of 25,000 and over the cities in California and New York show the largest numbers with more than 1,300 persons per church. On the other hand, Tennessee, Arkansas, and South and North Carolina report fewer than 500. For town and country areas, the three New England states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts reveal the highest ratios with over 500 adult inhabitants to a church, while Florida, Mississippi and Alabama claim only 140 or fewer. In general, the Southern states in relation to their populations have decidedly more churches than have other sections of the country. In part this tendency is accounted for by the comparatively large rural populations there, and also by the large numbers of colored people that in relation to their numbers tend to establish even more churches than do whites. Among Negroes there is a church for every 178 adults, compared with 340 among the whites.

Denominational Concentration

Most individual denominations, even the large ones, are localized geographically. Relatively few bodies have a national distribution. There are only eight denominations that have at least one church in each state. These bodies are the Seventh Day Adventist, the Church of Christ, Scientist, Jewish Congregations, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Salvation Army, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church. All but the last three of these denominations are very feebly represented in certain states in each of which they have only one or two churches. No state, however, has fewer than 16 Methodist Episcopal, 24 Protestant Episcopal, and 30 Roman Catholic churches.

In all there are 58 denominations each of which has churches in at least half of the states. This leaves 154 bodies, or nearly three-fourths of the total, with churches in not more than half the states, and 70 of these 154 denominations, or a third of the total, are localized in from one to six commonwealths while 18 are found in one state only.

Because most denominations are localized geographically, it happens that there is no state in which the 212 denominations all have churches. Illinois reports the largest number, with 144 denominations having one or more churches there; but thirty-

nine states have, in each case, fewer than 100 bodies represented, while in half the states this number is below 75.

Even these figures hardly tell the full story of the extent of denominational concentration. In most states the majority of churches belong to a handful of denominations. In Illinois, for example, six bodies have a majority of all the churches, despite the fact that this state holds the record with churches representing 144 different denominations. The same situation, usually in an even more accentuated form, prevails elsewhere. In every commonwealth except Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, Washington, and California, fewer than six denominations have a majority of the churches.

In twenty states over half the churches belong to three denominations or fewer, while in fourteen states this number is four. In the states listed below the majority of the churches belong to the number of denominations specified above each column.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Utah	Delaware	Maine	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Illinois
	Georgia	New Hampshire	New York	Indiana	Ohio
	New Mexico	Vermont	New Jersey	Wisconsin	Michigan
		Rhode Island	Missouri	Minnesota	Colorado
		Connecticut	North Dakota	Iowa	Washington
		Virginia	South Dakota	Nebraska	California
		North Carolina	Maryland	Kansas	
		South Carolina	West Virginia	Oregon	
		Kentucky	Florida		
		Tennessee	Arkansas		
		Alabama	Oklahoma		
		Mississippi	Montana		
		Louisiana	Wyoming		
		Texas	Arizona		
		Idaho			
		Nevada			

The maps on pages 34 to 39 show the actual distribution of churches for each of eleven very large denominations and clearly illustrate the tendency toward geographic concentration. Virtually a quarter of all the churches of the Roman Catholic faith are in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, while most southern states have relatively few. Nearly two out of every five Jewish Congregations are in New York, while the same proportion of the churches of the United Lutheran Church of America are found in Pennsylvania. More than one out of every three Congregational churches are in New York and the New England states, while one in four of those of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. are in the Middle Atlantic states. About nine-tenths

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES, 1926

Each Dot Represents a Church

Chart XII

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES, 1926

Each Dot Represents a Church

Chart XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES. 1926

(Each Dot Represents a Church)

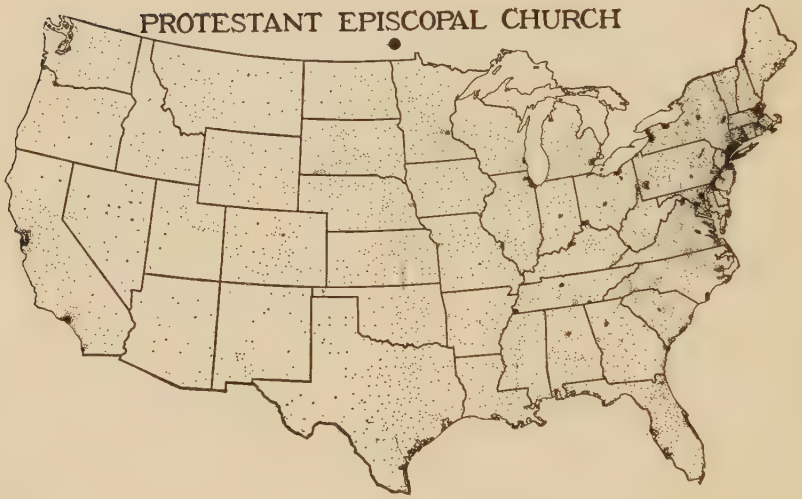


Chart XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES, 1926

(Each Dot Represents a Church)

Chart XV

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES, 1926

Each Dot Represents a Church

Chart XVI

of the churches of the Southern Baptist Convention and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are in the southern states.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has more churches than any other in fifteen states, while the Roman Catholics lead in ten states. The churches of the Negro Baptists hold first place in the southern states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana; and those of the Southern Baptist Convention in the six states of Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas. Congregational churches come first in New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, and Mormons in Utah and Idaho. The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America ranks at the top in Minnesota and North Dakota, the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nevada, and the Northern Baptist Convention in Maine.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES, 1926

Each Dot Represents a Church

Chart XVII

MEMBERS TO A CHURCH

In considering the number of churches and their distribution it should be kept in mind that certain types of churches have much larger memberships than have others. Churches tend to

ADULT MEMBERS PER CHURCH
IN PLACES OF VARYING SIZE
1926

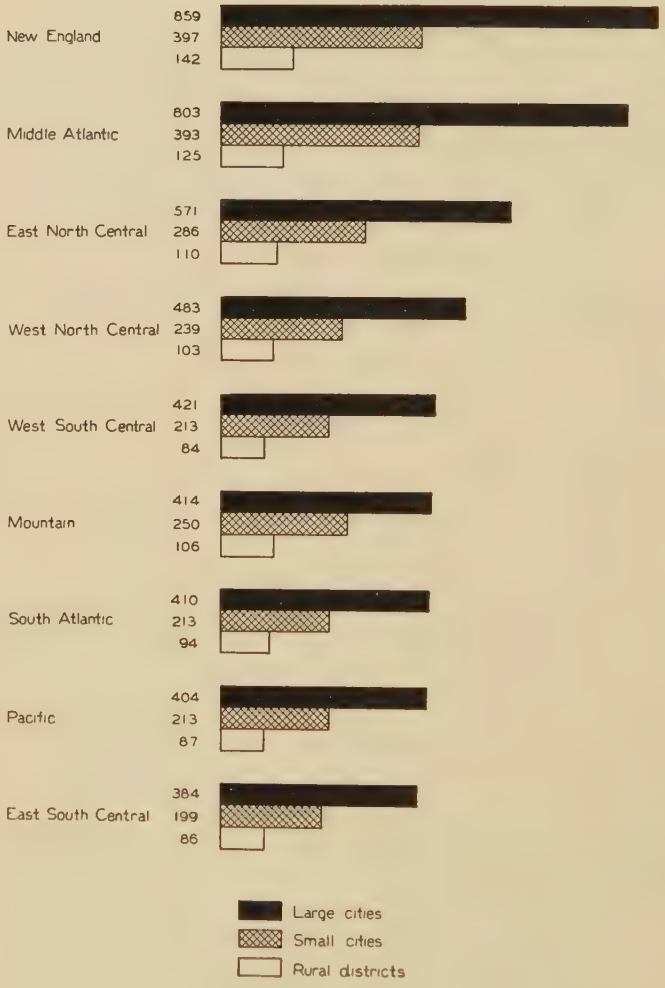


Chart XVIII

increase in membership with the size of the community in which they are located. In cities of 25,000 and over the average church has almost 600 members 13 years of age and over but in smaller cities this number is just about 275 and in rural areas slightly below 100.

As a rule the churches in New England and the Middle Atlantic states have larger memberships than those in other areas. This tendency is explained in large measure by the number of Jewish and Roman Catholic churches located there. These denominations, particularly in cities, tend to operate churches with larger memberships than the Protestant bodies.

The membership over 13 years of age of Roman Catholic churches averages 239 in rural areas and 1,354 in cities. These figures compare with averages for all churches of 98 and 433 respectively. This means that the usual Roman Catholic Church in rural areas is two and one-half times the average, and in cities more than three times as large.

Jewish Congregations are estimated to have 967 adult members to a city church and 144 per country church, but because of the inclusive definition of a member now employed by this denomination these figures are not strictly comparable with those for Roman Catholics and Protestants. Nevertheless it seems clear that in cities Jewish congregations are likely to be larger than those of the Protestant churches.

As a rule, Mormon churches also have comparatively large memberships, with 401 adult members to a city church and 276 in rural areas. Among the Protestant bodies the city churches having the largest memberships are those of the Southern Baptist Convention and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with 481 and 471 members respectively. The liturgical denominations of the Evangelical Synod of North America and the United Lutheran Church of America are the two Protestant bodies that tend to have the largest rural churches. Christian Science churches generally have few members, the urban average being 126 and the rural but 30.

The membership size of churches is important because the number of people belonging to a church sets limits to the kind of program the church can attempt. In certain respects a large church is a more efficient operating unit than a small one. Generally speaking, a handful of members cannot hope to finance

an elaborate church program. In many cases they cannot even pay for the full time of a minister. Moreover, a small church is usually not in a position to embark upon specialized types of service for different age- and sex-groups.

Distribution of Churches and Ministers

The 1926 Census of Religious Bodies asked each church to state whether its minister served only that one organization and if not, to tell how many other churches he served. This information, which was tabulated for a number of leading denominations, is here presented for the first time.

The denominations included are those of eighteen white and three Negro denominations,[1] which together embrace 77.4 per cent. of the churches of the United States. The white denominations included in this sample embrace 71.9 per cent. of all the churches of white denominations, while the Negro bodies include 85.8 per cent. of the churches in the twenty-four exclusively colored denominations.

In all, returns were received from virtually 172,000 churches. Of this number approximately half reported that their pastors had charge of only one church. Slightly more than one church in five had pastors who divided their time between two churches, while an eighth of the churches stated that their ministers were serving three organizations. This leaves nearly one church in six with a pastor serving four or more churches. In fact there were actually 4,130 churches out of the 172,000 investigated which reported that their pastors were serving seven or more churches.

Rural churches naturally reported far fewer ministers with but one church each than did city churches. The returns analyzed from more than 42,000 urban churches reveal that 35,400, or 84 per cent., had ministers who served that one church alone,

[1] In addition to the Roman Catholic Church the list of white denominations comprises (1) the Northern Baptist Convention; (2) the Southern Baptist Convention; (3) the Free Will Baptists; (4) the Church of the Brethren; (5) the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; (6) the Congregational Churches; (7) the Disciples of Christ; (8) the Evangelical Church (9) the Evangelical Synod of North America; (10) the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America; (11) the United Lutheran Church in America; (12) the Methodist Episcopal Church; (13) the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; (14) the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; (16) the Protestant Episcopal Church and (17) the Reformed Church in the United States. The three Negro bodies are: (1) the African Methodist Episcopal Church (2) the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and (3) the Negro Baptists.

and that 4,750, or 11 per cent., served two churches. This means that only 5 per cent. of the city churches had ministers that were in charge of three churches or more.

In all probability, the great majority of urban churches having pastors with more than one church are situated in towns and small cities rather than in great metropolitan centers. This would seem but reasonable, particularly since the facts show that in country districts less than 40 per cent. of the churches had ministers with but one church each while over 20 per cent. reported that their pastors served four or more churches.

In cities, the proportion of churches with a full time minister is almost identically the same both for Negroes and for whites; but the Negro churches in rural districts have a higher ratio than the white churches. Reports from almost 25,000 country churches of the three colored denominations show that half of them were served by pastors with but one charge each, while the 105,000 such churches of the eighteen white bodies reported only about two-fifths in the class with a minister to a church. This difference is explained by several factors. In the first place, relatively more Negro men are available to fill rural pastorates because the colored churches, as will be demonstrated in Chapter VII, do not require from their ministers nearly the same amount of academic training as is the case among white bodies. In the second place, Negroes can afford to accept lower salaries from the church because, as is well known, colored standards of living are lower than for whites. In addition, as the returns of the *1916 Census of Religious Bodies* clearly proved, relatively more Negro than white ministers engage in occupations that supplement the work of the pastorate and in this way augment the low salaries received from the church.

The different denominations vary widely in the proportion of ministers having but one charge each. As a rule, the denominations with powerful overhead organizations have distinctly fewer churches with but one pastor to a church. The explanation is simple. Denominational executives that have the necessary authority tend to combine small churches into circuits. This is especially true in country districts. Only 32 per cent. of all rural Roman Catholic churches are served by priests who give their full time to one church. In this respect the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

report 24 and 9 per cent. respectively, while the Protestant Episcopal Church has 31 per cent. All of these bodies are strongly centralized. On the other hand, those denominations like the Congregationalists, the Northern Baptists, and the Disciples of Christ, which allow a high degree of autonomy to their local churches, have comparatively few organizations with ministers that serve two or more churches. Indeed, these three denominations set the record with two-thirds of their rural churches having a minister each.

Data for city churches reveal much the same trends as the rural returns. In cities the Northern Baptist Convention leads the list, having 96 out of each 100 churches with ministers who serve only one church. The Congregational churches come next with 92 per cent. At the other end of the scale are two centralized denominations, the Protestant Episcopal Church with only 65 per cent., and the Evangelical Augustana Lutheran Synod with 53 per cent. of their ministers serving one church. All of the other bodies studied fall between these extremes.

Chapter V

HOW RAPIDLY ARE CHURCHES GROWING?

The increase in the number of churches and of their members is a particularly important topic. Some persons maintain that in relation to the increase of population churches are growing rapidly, while others hold the reverse to be true.

Since the Government took comparable enumerations in 1906 and 1916 as well as in 1926, reliable information is available to settle the issue.

Increase and Decrease of Denominations

These data show that in 1906 there were, exclusive of Buddhist temples and Mohammedan mosques, 186 separate denominations; but by 1916 the number had grown to 200, and at present there are 212. In other words, the net increase during the earlier ten-year period was 14, and during the last decade, 12.

Even these figures exaggerate the growth in the number of denominations, because each succeeding census found several tiny denominations that the preceding census failed to enumerate. In addition, one denomination was listed in the last census as new merely because in 1926, for the first time, the Census Bureau considered "Federated Churches" to be a separate denominational category, while in earlier censuses they had been classed with the Independent Churches. Thus it becomes obvious that in reality there has been no very great increase in the number of denominations since 1906. Indeed, there has been a tendency, which has become especially noticeable during the last decade, for denominations to combine. During the last ten-year period, eighteen church bodies were involved in mergers. The Welsh Calvinistic Church combined with the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; three Lutheran bodies merged to form the United Lutheran Church; and three other Lutheran groups got together to make the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. The Hungarian Reformed Church united with the

Reformed Church in the U. S., while the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly, became the Church of God, "Pillar and Ground of Truth." The Evangelical Church was formed from the Union of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, the Free Baptists combined with the Northern Baptist Convention and the Evangelical Protestant Church of North America united with the Congregational churches.

On the other hand, only one denomination during the period split into two—the American Baptist Association broke off from the Southern Baptist Convention.

Increase and Decrease in Number of Churches

From 1906 to 1926 the number of churches increased 9.4 per cent.[1] During the same period the adult population of the nation as a whole rose from 57,350,000 to 80,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent. Thus it is obvious that the increase in the number of churches has been about one-fourth as rapid as the increase in population.

The fact that since 1906 churches have been increasing less rapidly than the population does not necessarily imply a decline in the strength of the church. Rather it reflects a tendency toward the consolidation of churches arising in part from population trends and in part from considered policy. The recent migration from the farms to cities has meant the redistribution of religious population into fewer churches with larger memberships. Moreover, the increasing coöperation among churches has helped to bring about the voluntary elimination of overlapping churches. Therefore it is not strange that since 1906, and particularly since 1916, the number of churches has not kept pace with the increase in population. Between 1906 and 1916 the number of churches grew 7.6 per cent. and the adult population 19, while during the decade from 1916 to 1926 the churches increased only 1.7 per cent., while the population is estimated to have grown 17.

Although the increase in the number of churches has been slow when compared with the growth in population, it has been

[1] These figures are taken from a table in the 1926 Religious Census and have been adjusted to exclude Jews.

quite rapid when contrasted with the increase in the number of public elementary and secondary schools. In 1926 there were actually 1,600 fewer public-school buildings in use than in 1906 and about 25,000 fewer than in 1916. Apparently such factors as the coming of the automobile, and the rapid growth of cities have produced in both churches and schools a tendency toward consolidation. Thus it is not strange to find that whereas in 1906 there was a church to every 270 inhabitants over 13 years of age; in 1916 there was one to every 300 persons of this age; and in 1926 one to every 344.

The tendency toward consolidation has recently affected the churches in town and country areas more than it has those in large cities. Between 1906 and 1916 the adult population per church in cities of 25,000 and over grew from 962 to 1,011; but after that the ratio remained stationary, being 1,009 in 1926. On the other hand, the adult population per church in places outside these large cities has continued steadily to increase; in 1906 there were 206 adults to a church; by 1916 the number had reached 217 and now is 239. Recent social changes are tending to reduce the number of crossroad churches just as they are reducing the number of one-room rural schoolhouses.

Although the number of churches in this country has been increasing, ten New England and mid-western states have each experienced a net decline since 1906.[2] Iowa has 1,100, or 18 per cent., fewer churches today than it had twenty years ago. Vermont reported a decrease of 16 per cent., Missouri of 14 and Nebraska and Kansas of 9 each. Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio and Indiana are the other states showing net decreases. In all of these states except Vermont the total population has been increasing.

The most rapid percentage increase in the number of churches has taken place in the Mountain states, particularly in Montana and Arizona, in each of which the net increase in churches has been more than 140 per cent. during the twenty-year period. These unusual increases are largely explained by the rapid growth of population in these states.

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[2] In the computations for all states, the Jewish congregations have been excluded because reliable information about the number of Jewish churches in 1906 and 1916 is lacking.

Increase and Decrease in Number of Churches by Denominations

The Roman Catholic Church is one of the few very large denominations that showed a rapid increase in the number of churches, from 12,472 in 1906 to 18,940 in 1926. Most of this growth, however, occurred during the earlier decade, the net increase for that period being 4,903 compared with 1,565 during the last ten years.

Among the larger denominations the Church of Christ, Scientist, reported the most rapid expansion, from 635 churches in 1906 to 1,913 churches in 1926, or a 200 per cent. growth in twenty years. The Churches of Christ reported a very large increase as did also the large Mormon body known officially as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As will be shown later, these are the denominations that have been increasing most rapidly in members.

Although the total number of churches has been slowly increasing, certain leading denominations show a decline. The number of Methodist Episcopal churches dropped from 29,742 in 1906 to 26,130 in 1926, or a decline of 12 per cent. Other denominations whose churches have been declining in number, include the Northern Baptist Convention, the Congregational Churches, the Disciples of Christ, the Reformed Church in the United States, and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

For a number of denominations the figures for 1906 and 1916 have had to be adjusted to make them comparable with the 1926 returns. For example, the slight decrease in the reported number of churches of the Southern Baptist Convention from 23,580 in 1916 to 23,374 in 1926 is explained by the fact that the American Baptist Association, with 1,431 reporting churches in 1926, separated from the Southern Baptist Convention after 1916. When these churches are added to those of the Southern Baptist Convention for 1926, an increase of 5.2 per cent. appears. This change and similar ones have been taken into account in the computation of the growth and decline of churches since 1906 for each of the leading denominations separately.

It may seem strange that this information, which is presented in the Appendix Tables, fails to include data for the Jewish Congregations; but the reason is that this denomination was

incompletely enumerated at the earlier census years. The available returns show an increase from 1,152 churches in 1906 to 1,619 in 1916 and then to 3,118; but these figures, as the Census Bureau itself points out, exaggerate the growth during the period. For this reason, Jewish Congregations have been entirely omitted in the computation of the growth and decline of churches by denominations.

Growth in Adult Memberships

More significant than the changes in the number of churches are the fluctuations in their adult memberships. The returns of the Government make it possible to compute for each census year the membership 13 years of age and over both for all churches combined and for each denomination separately. These data show that the adult membership, which totaled 31,868,000 in 1906, increased to 37,785,000 by 1916 and then to 44,380,000 in 1926. This means that during the earlier decade the number of church-members increased 18.6 per cent. and during the last ten years 17.3 per cent. For the same periods the estimated growth of the adult population of the United States has been 19.0 and 17.2 per cent. respectively. Thus it becomes clear that since 1906 the increases in the membership figures reported by the churches have kept pace almost exactly with the growth of population.

The reason why certain people have jumped to the conclusion that church-membership has been increasing in America much more rapidly than the population is that a number of denominations, notably the Jewish Congregations, the Christian Reformed Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the twenty-one Lutheran bodies, have recently adopted more inclusive definitions of "a member." Naturally, if no adjustment is made in the total membership figures reported by these denominations, one will inevitably overestimate their rate of growth. The figures here used, however, have been carefully corrected to allow for these changes in definition.

Sex and Race Differences

The proportionate number of all women on the rolls of the church would appear to be much the same today as a generation ago. In 1906 the percentage of adult women in church was 64.3,

compared with 62.9 in 1926. For men the proportion was 47.1 per cent. in 1906 and 48.2 in 1926.

The relative number of Negroes in church has increased appreciably since 1906, while the proportions for the whites have changed but little. In 1906 only 39.1 per cent. of all Negro men were on the rolls of a church compared with 45.5 per cent. now; for Negro women these proportions are 64.4 and 73.1 respectively. It is worth noting that most of these increases occurred during the earlier decade.

Among white women, the relative numbers in church declined slightly from 64.3 per cent. in 1906 to 61.8 per cent. in 1926, while for the white men these proportions are virtually the same at both periods, being 48.2 in 1906 and 48.5 in 1926.

Geographic Changes

The relative number of city inhabitants belonging to church has been declining while the proportion of town and country dwellers in church has tended somewhat to increase. The Census figures show that for cities of 25,000 and over the percentage of the population on church rolls was 66 in 1906, 61 in 1916 and 59 today. In places outside of these principal cities this proportion has risen from 51 in 1906 to 53 per cent. in 1926. The fact that the churches have been steadily losing ground in our great metropolitan centers is of special significance in view of the rapid growth of cities.

Although adult memberships for the country as a whole have increased at almost exactly the same rate as the total adult population, nevertheless certain states show marked differences between their membership and their population growth. In Maine, for example, the adult membership since 1906 has increased 22 per cent. and the adult population but 8. In Kansas, church-membership has increased 52 per cent., while the population has grown 16.5, or only one-third as fast. Mississippi and Tennessee, in the "Scopes trial" region, and Utah with its predominantly Mormon population, are the other three states whose reported church-memberships have increased twice as fast as the population. At the other extreme are Wisconsin, whose church-members have increased in number only half as rapidly as the population; and Montana where the number has grown but 28 per cent. since 1906, while its population was doubling. In the

ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH
1926, 1916 AND 1906

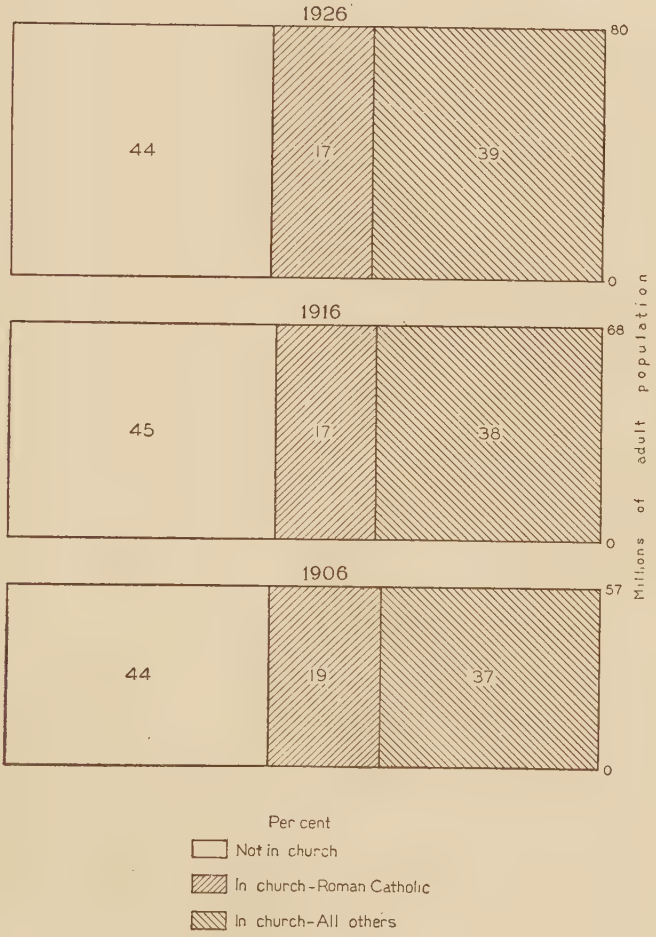

Chart XIX

forty-one other states and in the District of Columbia, the changes in membership in relation to the population have been less extreme. The actual rates of change are presented in detail in Appendix Table II.

Changes in Adult Memberships by Denominations

Differences in the rate of growth of individual denominations are quite as striking as the fluctuations from state to state. Four of the large denominations more than doubled their memberships during the past twenty years. These bodies are the Church of Christ, Scientist, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Churches of Christ and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The rapid growth of such non-traditional sects as the Mormons and the Christian Scientists would seem to demonstrate fundamental changes in the religious thinking of large groups of Americans.

Although none of the big denominations shows a net loss in membership since 1906, several of them have grown quite slowly. The African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Synod of North America each increased during the period less than 8 per cent. and the Norwegian Lutheran Church only 5 per cent.

In certain respects the growth trends during the last decade have been quite different from those of the earlier ten-year period. For such large denominations as the Negro Baptists, the Disciples of Christ, the Evangelical Synod of North America, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal and the Reformed Church in the United States, the rate of membership increase between 1906 and 1916 was more than three times as rapid as during the last decade. Indeed, the only big church bodies that are known to have increased their adult memberships more rapidly during the last than during the earlier ten-year period are the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Roman Catholic Church.[3]

Increase in Members Per Church

On the average, the local churches of the country have been steadily growing in membership. In 1906 there were only 150

[3] Unfortunately the necessary data are not available to permit of comparison by decades of the growth either of the Jewish Congregations or the Church of Christ, Scientist.

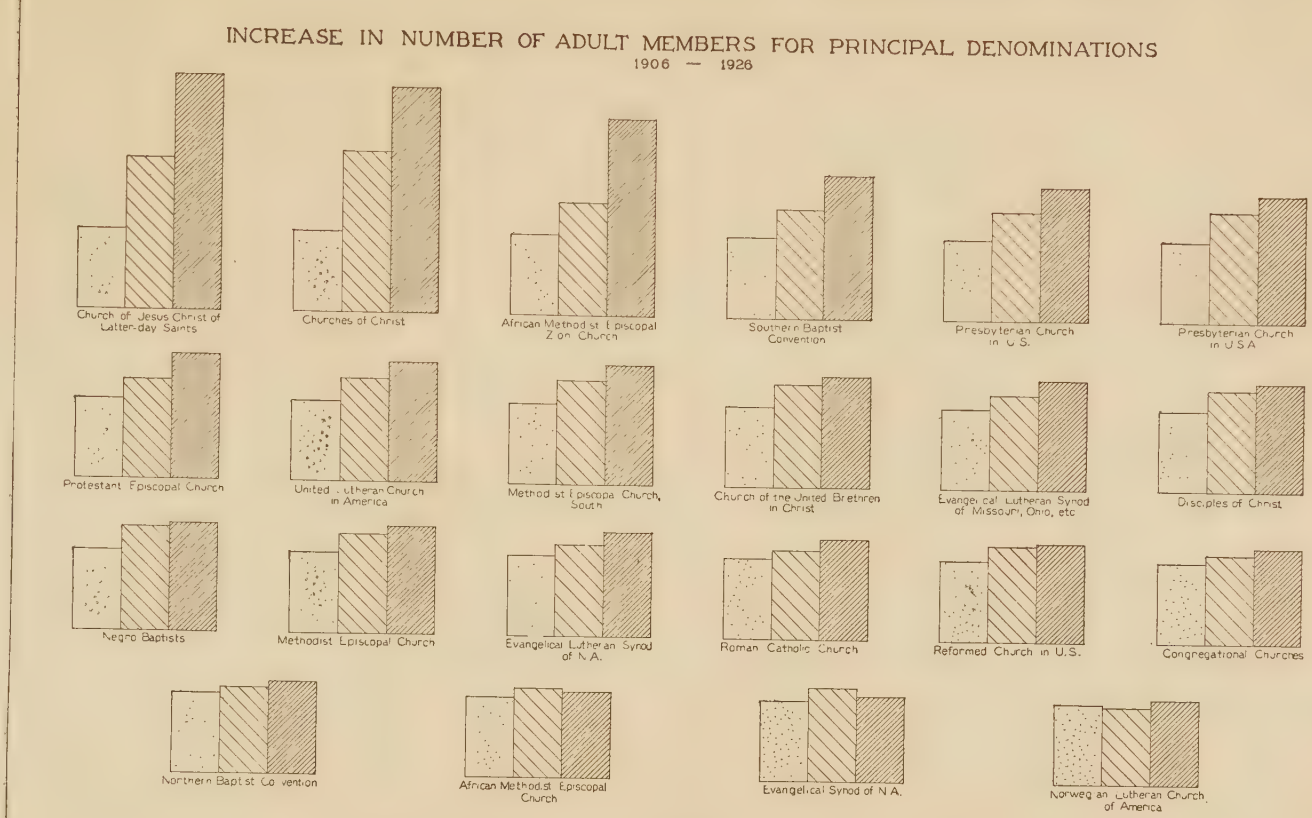
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ADULT MEMBERS FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS
1906 — 1926
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Churches of Christ
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Southern Baptist Convention
Presbyterian Church in U.S.
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.
Protestant Episcopal Church
United Lutheran Church in America
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Church of the United Brethren in Christ
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, etc
Disciples of Christ
Negro Baptists
Methodist Episcopal Church
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of N.A.
Roman Catholic Church
Reformed Church in U.S.
Congregational Churches
Northern Baptist Convention
African Methodist Episcopal Church
Evangelical Synod of N.A.
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America
Per cent
1906 (100%)
1916
1926

Chart XX

members to a church; by 1916 this figure was 166; and now it is 191—an increase of 27 per cent. in twenty years. These figures vary with the size of the center involved. The churches in town and country areas have grown from 105 adults per church in 1906 to 127 at the present time. Similar figures for cities that have from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants show an average increase from 373 to 438, while data for places above 50,000 but below 100,000 show that the average has remained virtually stationary, being 461 and 465 respectively. In large cities, however, there has been a tendency for average memberships to decrease. During the last twenty years the number of adults to a church in cities having 100,000 to 300,000 inhabitants dropped from 565 to 517, while in great metropolitan centers this decline was from 940 to 787. Thus the net result of the changes since 1906 in the number of churches and their members has been for churches in large cities to decrease in membership and for those in smaller cities and in rural areas to increase.

Chapter VI

IS THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DECLINING?

The 1926 Census returns raise fundamental questions about the future of education in this country. Church-school statistics are not all that could be desired; nevertheless the Government's data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to afford a basis for drawing important conclusions.

Number of Churches with Sunday Schools

Denominational schools were reported by almost 185,000 churches, or nearly four-fifths of the total number. This figure necessarily excludes undenominational or union Sunday schools because they were not enumerated in 1926. Most undenominational and union schools are in communities removed from the reach of organized church work and in 1916 constituted only 6 per cent. of all schools and 3 per cent. of the scholars.

With one exception the Government's figures exclude data about daily vacation Bible schools, week-day religious education, and parochial schools. Questions were asked about these types of schools, but the replies were not tabulated except for Roman Catholic parochial schools.

Only sixteen small denominations reported having no Sunday schools at all. In this group are such non-traditional denominations as the Theosophical Societies, three Mennonite bodies, the Baha'is and the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church.

The great majority of Sunday schools are found in rural areas. This is but natural since the great majority of churches are located there. Seventy-two per cent. of all churches and of the churches reporting Sunday schools were classified by the Government as rural.

With four exceptions all of the larger denominations reported that at least four-fifths of their churches had schools; but the Roman Catholic Church had Sunday schools reported by only

44 per cent. of its churches and the Jewish Congregations by only 17 per cent.

The comparatively low percentage of Roman Catholic churches reporting Sunday schools is accounted for by the large number of parochial schools conducted by this denomination. Returns secured in connection with the 1926 Census show that 5,422 Roman Catholic churches reported parochial schools with 1,800,000 scholars. These schools, although conducted during the week, give religious as well as secular instruction.

To a less extent, the same situation prevails among certain Lutheran bodies, while Jewish congregations operate what are known as Talmud Torah schools. Thus the proportion of churches reporting Sunday schools can be used only in a general way as a measure of religious instruction.

Sunday schools are more numerous today than a generation ago. Between 1906 and 1926 the number of churches with schools increased from 168,000 to 185,000, or 10.2 per cent. It will be recalled that during the same period the number of churches grew 9.4 per cent.

Over the last decade the proportion of churches operating schools has tended slightly to decrease. In this period churches with schools declined 0.8 per cent., while the total number of churches increased 1.7.

Pupils in Church Schools

According to the 1926 returns the total number of scholars in denominational church schools was slightly in excess of 21,000,000. This figure compares with a public-school enrollment for the same year of 24,740,000. In other words, the number of pupils on the rolls of church schools is only 15 per cent. less than the number on the rolls of public schools, both elementary and secondary.

During the twenty-year period following 1906, the number of reported scholars in Sunday schools increased from 14,686,000 to 21,000,000, or approximately 45 per cent. Figures supplied by the Bureau of Education show that during this same period the enrollment in the nation's public schools increased from 16,640,000 to 24,740,000, or at almost exactly the same rate.

The increase in the number of pupils in church schools was decidedly less rapid between 1916 and 1926 than during the

previous decade. Between 1906 and 1916 the scholars in these schools grew from 14,686,000 to 19,936,000, or 35.7 per cent.; but in the last ten-year period the net increase was only about 1,100,000, or 5.5 per cent. This decline is partly explained by the sharp decrease in the reported enrollment of Roman Catholic schools which rose from 1,480,000 in 1906 to 1,860,000 in 1916 but then dropped to 1,200,000 in 1926. This surprising loss of nearly 660,000 pupils in ten years is probably explained in part by a difference in the method of reporting. Since no inquiry was made either in 1906 or 1916 regarding the number and enrollment of parochial schools, it is probable that certain Roman Catholic churches included some parochial school figures under the heading of church-school figures, thus swelling the 1906 and 1916 returns in comparison with those of the 1926 Census which secured separate totals for each type of school. However, this factor alone can hardly account for a decline in Roman Catholic Sunday-school scholars of more than a third in ten years. The fact seems to be that this body has experienced a decline in Sunday-school scholars alone with a definite increase in the enrollment of parochial schools. Figures from the *Official Catholic Directory* show that from 1906 to 1926 the enrollment of Roman Catholic parochial schools increased by approximately 1,000,000, or virtually doubled. This is twice the rate of increase in the enrollment of public elementary and secondary schools.

The Roman Catholic Church has come to the conclusion that religious instruction given every day as a regular part of the parochial-school curriculum is worth far more than a once-a-week Sunday-school lesson.[1] Certainly it is noteworthy that Roman Catholic parochial-school enrollments have been growing so much faster than those of public schools.

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[1] The recent encyclical letter of Pope Pius XI dealing with education unequivocally states the Roman Catholic position. In part it says:

"For the mere fact that a school gives some religious instruction (often extremely stinted), does not bring it into accord with the rights of the Church and of the Christian family, or make it a fit place for Catholic students. To be this, it is necessary that all the teaching and the whole organization of the school, and its teachers, syllabus and text-books in every branch, be regulated by the Christian spirit, under the direction and maternal supervision of the Church; so that Religion may be in very truth the foundation and crown of the youth's entire training; and this in every grade of school, not only the elementary, but the intermediate and the higher institutions of learning as well. To use the words of Leo XIII: 'It is necessary not only that religious instruction be given to the young at certain fixed times, but also that every other subject taught, be permeated with Christian piety.'"

Current History, March, 1930, p. 1101.

Ratio of Church-school Enrollment to Population

To arrive at a crude measure of the relative strength of church schools, it was decided to find out how the enrollment of Sunday schools bulked in relation to the total population under 19 years of age. The data reveal that for the country as a whole these enrollments are equivalent to less than half—44 per cent. to be exact—of the youth of the United States. Even making allowance for the fact that this computation fails to take the scholars of undenominational Sunday schools into account, or those in Talmud Torah and in parochial schools who do not attend Sunday schools; nevertheless it seems unlikely that the number of pupils enrolled in schools that put major emphasis upon religious instruction is equal to more than 50 per cent. of the youth population. This statement is believed to be conservative, especially when it is borne in mind that a large number of Sunday-school scholars, particularly in southern communities, are adults who would have been eliminated from this computation if the detailed information about them had been available. In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. H. Paul Douglass in his study of *1,000 City Churches* found that 26 per cent. of the pupils in Sunday schools were over 21 years of age and 10 per cent. were under six.

The proportion of young people attending church schools is greater today than in 1906, but less than in 1916. A generation ago the pupils in Sunday schools were equivalent to 40 per cent. of the population under 19 years of age; by 1916 this ratio had reached 48 per cent.; recently it has decreased to 44 per cent.

Changes by Denominations Since 1906

The denominations that have experienced the most rapid increase in the number of Sunday-school scholars are naturally those bodies that have increased most rapidly in church-membership. The Christian Science churches easily hold the record, with a reported increase of 772 per cent.—from 16,000 pupils in 1906 to 141,000 now. The Churches of Christ comes second with an increase of nearly fourfold; but in this connection it should be mentioned that since this denomination has probably been more accurately enumerated at each succeeding Census, the increase in the number of scholars may be partly a matter of classi-

RATIO OF PUPILS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL TO CHILD POPULATION UNDER 19 YEARS

BY STATES, 1926

Chart XXI

fication. The local organizations of the Christian Church, the Disciples of Christ, and the Churches of Christ all frequently call themselves by the same name, such as "Christian Church" or "Church of Christ"; and therefore it was sometimes difficult, especially at earlier Census periods, to classify these denominations accurately.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States are the other three large denominations whose church-school enrollments have more than doubled since 1906.

Scholars to a Church

At present the average number of scholars to a church is 114; but urban organizations naturally have Sunday schools with larger memberships than those of rural churches, the difference being 210 in cities contrasted with 76 in country districts. As a rule, the urban Sunday schools of the leading southern denominations—the Southern Baptist Convention and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—have larger memberships than those of other big bodies. The unusually large memberships of these southern Sunday schools are in part accounted for by their inclusion of unusually large numbers of adults. At the other extreme are the rural Sunday schools of the Christian Science churches whose memberships average only 24 scholars to a church.

The number of scholars per church has been steadily rising. Twenty years ago there were only 88 pupils to a church; by 1916 this number was 107; and it is now 114, a growth of 30 per cent. in two decades.

Officers and Teachers

The total number of Sunday-school officers and teachers reported by the churches is 2,168,000, or more than one to every ten pupils. This ratio compares with one to every thirty scholars in our public-school system. Since modern educators are coming more and more to recognize the desirability of teaching children in small groups, the comparatively large numbers of officers and teachers might seem to give the Sunday schools a decided advantage over the public schools; but in this connection it should be remembered that the vast majority of all Sunday-school teachers

are unpaid and that many of them are not specially trained. However, it is impressive that more than 2,000,000 people are willing to contribute their services to help conduct Sunday schools.

The usual city church has nineteen officers and teachers, and the rural church nine. Few large denominations show pronounced variations from this average.

The majority of Sunday-school officers and teachers are found in rural schools, the actual numbers being 1,180,000 in the country and 987,000 in cities. There is an officer or teacher for every nine rural pupils, compared with one for every eleven scholars in cities.

The growth since 1906 in the number of officers and teachers has not kept pace with the increase in Sunday-school scholars. Twenty years ago there were almost 1,650,000 officers and teachers, contrasted with 2,168,000 now. This represents an increase of 31 per cent. During the same interval the number of pupils grew 43 per cent., which means that the number of pupils to a teacher has been rising. In 1906 there was one officer or teacher to every nine scholars, compared with one to ten today.

Chapter VII

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE MINISTERS ACADEMICALLY TRAINED?

The training of ministers is a matter of ever-increasing concern to churchmen and laymen alike; nevertheless there has been little reliable information on the subject. The purpose of this discussion is to present important facts about ministerial training obtained by the *1926 Census of Religious Bodies* but not published.

The Government, when taking this Census, asked each minister to state whether or not he was a graduate of a college or of a seminary or of both, and if so, to name any institution of this character of which he was a graduate. It then tabulated all the returns for each of the leading denominations. In the belief that this material provides a better index of the educational qualifications of the ministers of the country for their tasks than any other heretofore available, the Institute analyzed the Census tabulations covering twenty-one denominations that have 74 per cent. of the entire number of churches in the United States. From these figures it has become possible to show the proportions of college and seminary graduates, not only for the country as a whole but for different geographical divisions and for different denominations.

The ministers chosen for study are those of the seventeen white Protestant, the Roman Catholic, and three Negro denominations employed in Chapter IV in the study of the distribution of churches and their ministers. Approximately 11,750 Roman Catholic priests are included, about 71,500 clergymen of seventeen white Protestant denominations, and 21,600 ministers of the three largest colored bodies.

National Averages

Analysis of the Census data shows that nearly three out of every eight ministers in the eighteen white denominations and

more than three out of four of those in the three Negro bodies do not claim to be graduates of either college or seminary. And even these figures are conservative, because the Government, throughout its tabulating process, gave ministers the benefit of the doubt when it came to classifying certain cases.

A very liberal interpretation was placed upon the terms "college" and "seminary." Any institution listed by a minister as an institution of higher learning was considered to be one unless the name clearly indicated on its face that it was not of college or seminary rank. Indeed, if a minister simply stated that he was a graduate of a college or of a seminary, he was placed among the graduates though he failed to state the name of the institution. Moreover, it was assumed, unless there was direct evidence to the contrary, that each minister was a graduate of the institutions that he listed, although it was recognized that some ministers filled in the names of institutions they had attended but from which they had not been graduated. Thus the findings presented in this section are apt to overestimate rather than to underestimate the actual number of ministers that are graduates of colleges or seminaries.

This conclusion is confirmed by comparing the results of the 1926 Census with those of a special denominational inquiry recently made into the educational status of Methodist Episcopal ministers. The Government returns, as interpreted by the Census Bureau, indicate that 24 per cent. of all Methodist Episcopal ministers are graduates of both college and seminary, while the study by the denomination itself shows that only 20 per cent. of the 11,275 ministers investigated have "reached the full standard of college and seminary training." [1] Thus it is probable that in reality *more* than three-eighths of the ministers included among the eighteen white denominations, and *more* than three-quarters of those in the three Negro bodies, were not graduated from any college or seminary.

This statement becomes the more surprising when attention is drawn to the fact that among the ministers intensively studied are all those of several large denominations that have the highest educational standards. The 105,000 ministers analyzed include nearly 11,750 Catholic priests as well as nearly 4,000 ministers

[1] Bennett. *The Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (Chicago; Methodist Episcopal Church Commission on Life Service), p. 9.

of the United Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, and the Reformed Church in the United States. Since these bodies are known to have as few non-graduate pastors as any major denominations in the country, it follows that the showing made by the group of white ministers under investigation is undoubtedly better than average, and consequently that if figures for all the ministers in the United States had been available they would doubtless have shown even higher proportions of untrained men than those found for the sample.

Certain it is that the ratio of three out of eight underestimates the proportion of white *Protestant* ministers that were not graduates of either college or seminary. This can be demonstrated by computing separate totals for the ministers of the seventeen white Protestant bodies. Such figures show that out of approximately 71,500 ministers in the group almost 29,500 did not claim to be either college or seminary graduates. In other words, 41 per cent. did not allege that they were graduates of either type of institution, while only 33 per cent. stated that they were graduates of both college and seminary.

The Roman Catholic Church has a far lower proportion, and the three Negro denominations a far higher proportion, of untrained men than have the seventeen white Protestant bodies. Instead of 41 per cent. falling into the group of non-graduates, only 6.6 per cent. of the Roman Catholic priests were so classified. On the other hand, 68 per cent. of the priests claimed to be graduates of both college and seminary, compared with less than half this proportion for the white Protestant pastors.

Among the three Negro denominations, 78 per cent. reported themselves as not graduates of either college or seminary, while only 7.4 per cent. claimed to be graduates of both.

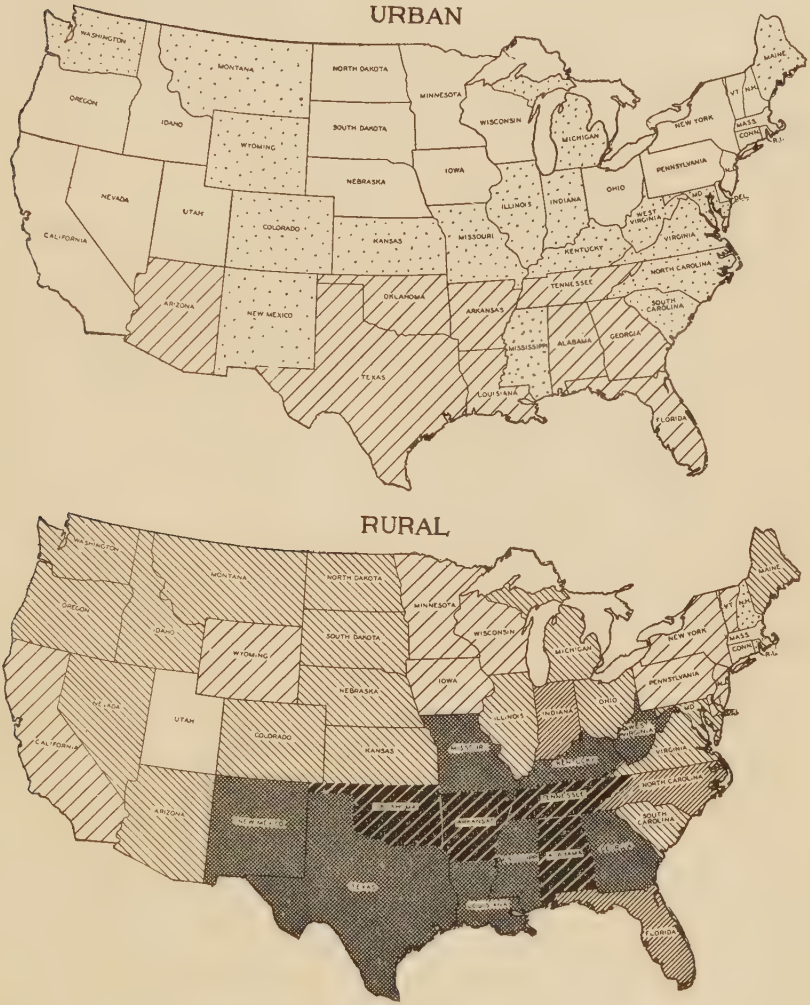
Urban-Rural Differences

The proportion of untrained ministers varies decidedly from region to region and from denomination to denomination. Among Protestant bodies, rural-urban differences are especially striking. Of the 25,000 city ministers among the seventeen white Protestant bodies, only 20 per cent. reported that they were not graduates of either college or seminary, while more than half—52 per cent.—claimed to be graduates of both. In rural

UNTRAINED URBAN AND RURAL MINISTERS

FOR 17 WHITE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS

BY STATES - 1926



Per cent of ministers who are neither college nor seminary graduates

- Under 20
- 20 to 30
- 30 to 40
- 40 to 50
- 50 to 60
- 60 to 70
- 70 and over

Chart XXII

areas, however, these proportions are virtually reversed. Returns from 46,000 Protestant country pastors show that only 23 per cent. were graduates of both college and seminary, and that more than half—53 per cent.—were not graduates of either.

For the three Negro bodies, the returns show that 62 per cent. of the urban, and 83 per cent. of the rural, ministers were non-graduates. In so far, therefore, as academic training is a valuable preparation for the work of the ministry, the Protestant rural church is laboring under a decided handicap when compared with the urban church. This conclusion, however, does not hold for the Roman Catholic Church. Returns from more than 5,000 rural priests show that only 7.4 per cent. reported themselves as non-graduates, compared with 6.0 per cent. for city priests.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the Roman Catholic Church has relatively fewer rural ministers than most other denominations have. Only 45 per cent. of all Catholic priests were classed as rural, compared with 65 per cent. among the seventeen white Protestant denominations, and 74 per cent. among the three Negro bodies.

Similar figures for doctors furnish interesting comparisons. Data for 1923,[2] published by the General Education Board show that of 135,000 doctors distributed among all sections of the United States except New England, 30 per cent. were rural and 70 per cent. urban. Figures for the 105,000 ministers included in this study show that 64 per cent. were rural and only 36 urban. Compared with physicians, therefore, the number of rural clergymen is relatively large.

Variations by Divisions

The wide differences in the rural and urban status of Protestant ministers make it necessary to compare city and country areas separately to discover variations from division to division in the relative number of trained men. Obviously, it would be unfair to contrast the proportion of well-trained Protestant ministers in a state so highly urban as New York with the figure for a state like Alabama, which is dominantly rural.

If then the comparison is limited to urban centers, the returns

[2] Mayers and Harrison, *The Distribution of Physicians in the United States* (New York; General Education Board, 1924), p. 166.

from the seventeen white Protestant denominations show that the cities of the New England and Middle Atlantic states have, in general, the lowest proportions of ministers that are neither college nor seminary graduates, while those in the southwest have the highest ratios.

Excluding those states that have fewer than 100 city ministers, the three commonwealths making the best urban records are New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Of the New York Protestant ministers analyzed, a smaller proportion than one in eight falls into the non-graduate group; while in both Connecticut and Massachusetts the ratio was but slightly above one in ten. Indeed, more than seven out of every ten white Protestant ministers in the cities of Connecticut claimed to be graduates of both college and seminary.

On the other hand, there are half a dozen states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma—in which more than a third of the urban pastors of the seventeen white Protestant denominations did not claim to be graduates of either college or seminary. Oklahoma, which makes the poorest showing, reports that out of each hundred Protestant ministers of the seventeen denominations, 37 were not graduates of either college or seminary, and only 33 were graduates of both.

City Figures

The proportion of urban Protestant ministers that are well-trained varies not only from region to region, but with the size of the center concerned. As a rule, great metropolitan areas have appreciably larger proportions of clergymen that are graduates of college or seminary than do cities of smaller size. This generalization is based upon a comparison of averages for fifteen very large cities with those for all urban places outside these cities. The fifteen metropolitan centers chosen for individual study have a combined population, that in 1926 was estimated to be over 19,500,000.[3]

Data for these great cities show that for the seventeen white Protestant denominations only 14 per cent. of the ministers rated themselves as non-graduates, compared with 21 per cent. for all

[3] Specifically the places included are: Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Washington, D. C., Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

other cities. On the other hand, 60 per cent. of ministers in large cities were graduates of both college and seminary, contrasted with but 53 per cent. in smaller cities.

The great population centers showed interesting differences among themselves. Omitting Milwaukee, New Orleans and San Francisco, because each of these places had fewer than 100 ministers of the seventeen white Protestant denominations, returns for the dozen remaining cities give Boston the best showing, with fewer than a twentieth of its Protestant clergymen in the non-graduate class; New York ranks second with under a tenth; while Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago were virtually tied for third place, with about one-eighth. Buffalo and Cleveland have about a seventh in the non-graduate group and Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis and Los Angeles under a fifth. Atlanta made the poorest showing, with three-eighths of its ministers in the class with least training. The figure for each of these large cities is, in nearly every case, above the urban average for the state in which it is located.

Rural Returns by States

In general the states that have the best-trained urban ministers also have the best-trained rural pastors. So far as the seventeen white Protestant denominations are concerned, Connecticut and Massachusetts, together with Utah, have the smallest relative numbers of clergymen that are non-graduates, while Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas have the largest proportions.

Rural conditions in a number of states are startling. There are eleven southern commonwealths in which more than three out of five country Protestant pastors of the seventeen denominations do not claim to be graduates of any institutions of higher learning. In two cases these ratios actually exceed three out of four. Figures for 1,798 rural ministers in Alabama show that 1,362 classed themselves as non-graduates and only 167 as having the full training of both college and seminary. In Arkansas, 738 out of 967 fell into the group having least training, while only 80 are in the highest group. It should be borne in mind that these figures refer almost exclusively to white ministers since only 4 per cent. of the churches of the seventeen denominations are colored.

TRAINING OF MINISTERS IN 12 LARGE CITIES

FOR 17 WHITE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS

1926

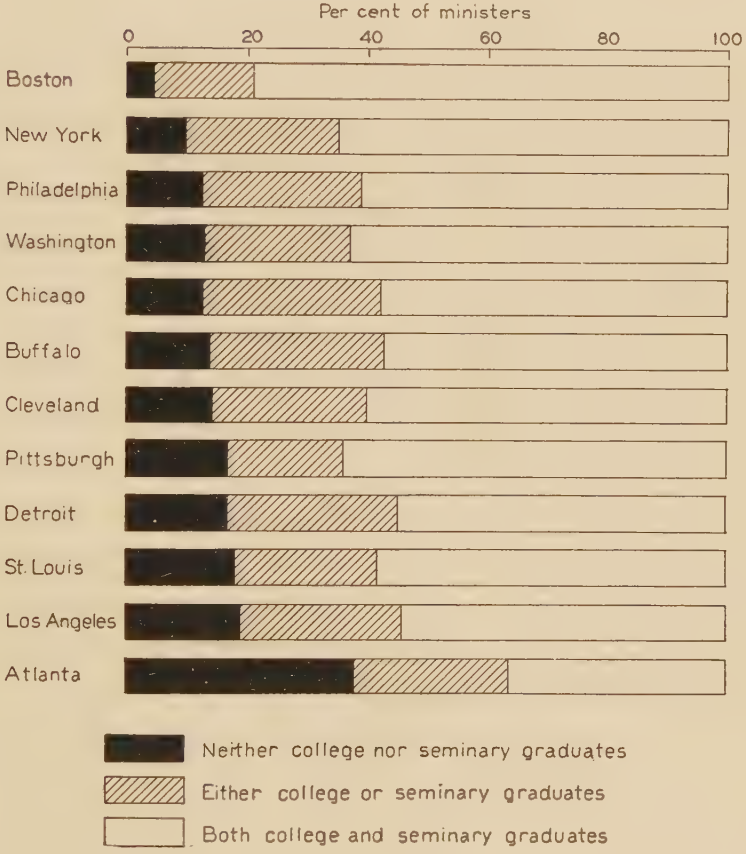


Chart XXIII

Moreover, these few Negro churches are not concentrated in one division but are scattered among many different states. For all practical purposes, therefore, the figures just given represent conditions among white Protestant ministers only.

Negro Findings

Data for the three exclusively Negro denominations make it clear that geographic differences in the training of colored clergymen show, in general, the same tendencies as those found for white ministers. Among colored as among white ministers the Old Colonial area has the highest and the Southwest the lowest proportion of untrained men. Out of 650 Negro pastors in cities of the Middle Atlantic states, slightly more than half are not graduates of either college or seminary, while in the rural areas of the same states nearly two-thirds are non-graduates. But in the West South Central division, comprising the four states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, the proportions of non-graduates are much higher. In that area three-quarters of the urban and nearly nine-tenths of the rural Negro ministers did not class themselves as either college or seminary graduates. In Oklahoma, for example, out of 337 Negro ministers studied only 30 said they were graduates of either a college or a seminary, and of this number only 9 claimed to be graduates of both. In Louisiana only 86 colored pastors out of 922 investigated stated that they were graduates of any institution of higher learning and only 17 said they were graduates of both college and seminary.

The Negro ministry also shows a tendency for the better trained men to be concentrated in great cities. Returns for the fifteen metropolitan areas reveal that out of more than 750 Protestant clergymen of the three Negro denominations, 20 in each hundred are graduates of both college and seminary, while 55 are non-graduates. For the other cities of the United States comparable colored figures are 15 and 63 respectively. Clearly the proportion of ministers that are academically well-trained tends to increase as communities grow in size.

Denominational Differences in Training

The relative number of ministers that are college or seminary graduates varies not only regionally but from denomination to

UNTRAINED PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC MINISTERS
IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES
BY DIVISIONS, 1926

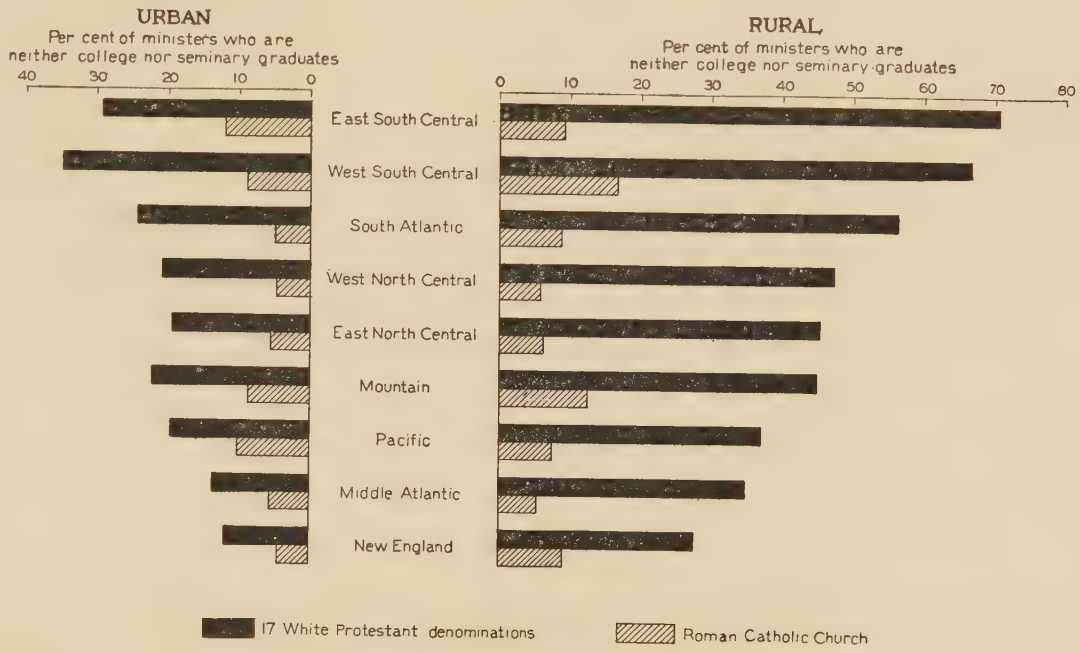


Chart XXIV

denomination. Some bodies demand of their ministers far higher scholastic preparation than others. Replies from nearly 2,300 pastors of the United Lutheran Church of North America show that only 3.7 per cent. are non-graduates, compared with 79.3 among the 1,500 clergymen of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Such differences are even more extreme than those among states.

In each division the priests of the Roman Catholic Church make a far better showing, particularly in rural areas, than the white Protestant ministers. The actual figures are presented graphically in the accompanying chart which shows that in the East South Central and the two North Central divisions the proportion of country priests classed as non-graduates is only about one-eighth of the combined average for the seventeen Protestant denominations.

In every case the rural ministers of the different Protestant denominations are not as well trained as are the urban ministers of the same body. For example, 43 per cent. of the rural and only 18 per cent. of the urban ministers of the Northern Baptist Convention are non-graduates. This means that denominations dominantly rural would be likely to make a poorer showing than those mainly urban. Because city and country conditions vary so widely, it was decided to consider urban and rural ministers separately in making comparisons among the individual Protestant denominations.

So far as rural ministers are concerned, the twenty Protestant bodies under investigation fall rather naturally into five groups of four denominations each.

The four in the group with the smallest proportion of non-graduates among their country pastors, are the Evangelical Synod of North America, the Reformed Church in the United States, and the two Lutheran bodies. In no one of these are more than 7.3 per cent. of the rural ministers without college or seminary training. In the case of the Evangelical Synod of North America the figure is as low as 4.8 per cent. This particular organization has an unusually large proportion of clergymen that are graduates of seminaries only, so that the proportion of its rural ministers that are graduates of both college and semi-

UNTRAINED MINISTERS IN 21 SPECIFIED DENOMINATIONS
IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES
1926

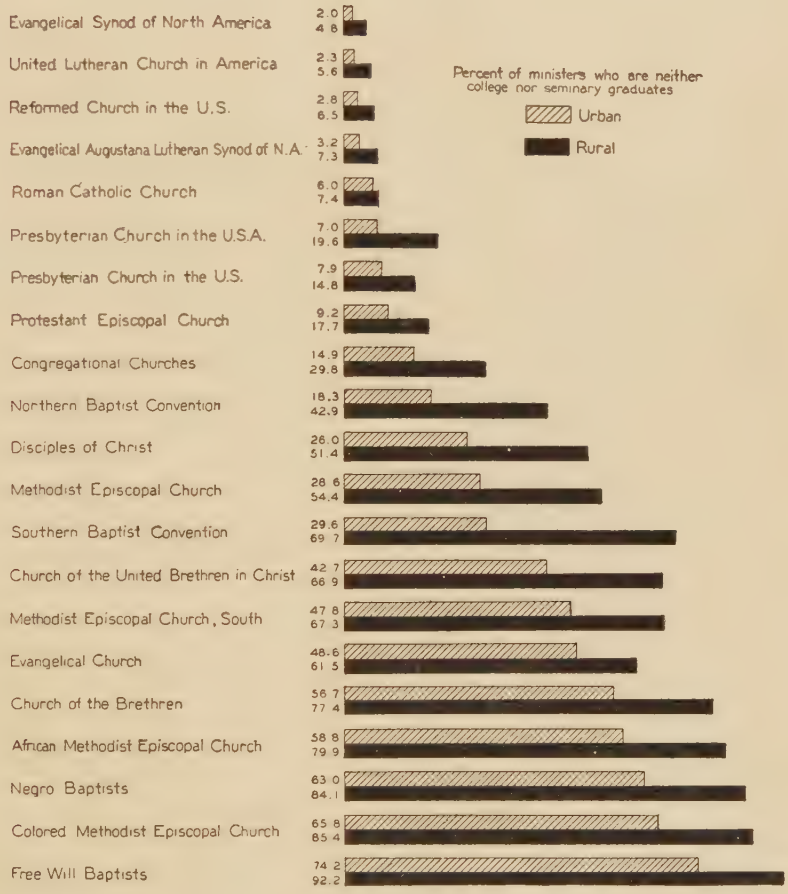

Percent of ministers who are neither college nor seminary graduates
Urban
Rural
Evangelical Synod of North America 2.0 4.8
United Lutheran Church in America 2.3 5.6
Reformed Church in the U.S. 2.8 6.5
Evangelical Augustana Lutheran Synod of N.A. 3.2 7.3
Roman Catholic Church 6.0 7.4
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. 7.0 19.6
Presbyterian Church in the U.S. 7.9 14.8
Protestant Episcopal Church 9.2 17.7
Congregational Churches 14.9 29.8
Northern Baptist Convention 18.3 42.9
Disciples of Christ 26.0 51.4
Methodist Episcopal Church 28.6 54.4
Southern Baptist Convention 29.6 69.7
Church of the United Brethren in Christ 42.7 66.9
Methodist Episcopal Church, South 47.8 67.3
Evangelical Church 48.6 61.5
Church of the Brethren 56.7 77.4
African Methodist Episcopal Church 58.8 79.9
Negro Baptists 63.0 84.1
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church 65.8 85.4
Free Will Baptists 74.2 92.2

Chart XXV

nary is not strikingly high, being 60 per cent. compared with 77 to 80 per cent. for the other three bodies.

The second group, made up of denominations distinctly above average in their ministerial training, includes the two Presbyterian bodies, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Congregational Church. The widest difference in this group is shown by the Presbyterian Church in the United States with 15 per cent. of its rural ministers non-graduates, and the Congregational Church with 30 per cent.

In the third, or middle group, are the Northern Baptist Convention, the Disciples of Christ, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Church. From 43 to 62 per cent. of the country ministers of these denominations are non-graduates; and from 23 per cent. in the case of the Northern Baptist Convention to 10.5 in the case of the Disciples of Christ, are graduates of both college and seminary.

In the group falling just below average are the two Brethren bodies, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Southern Baptist Convention, with from 67 to 77 per cent. of the rural pastors non-graduates. In the case of the Southern Baptist Convention, 10.6 per cent. are graduates of both college and seminary; while only 4.1 per cent. of the ministers of the Church of the Brethren fall into this category.

Finally, the four denominations whose rural ministers have the least academic training include the three colored bodies and the Free Will Baptists. Here the proportions of country ministers without full college or seminary training are actually from 80 to 92 per cent.

It is significant that eleven of the twenty denominations, including the four largest Protestant denominations in the United States, report that more than half their rural ministers are not graduates of either college or seminary.

The ranking of Protestant denominations based upon the proportion of urban clergymen that are non-graduates, is, for fifteen of the twenty Protestant bodies, the same as their rural ranking. Indeed, the only major difference is that the Southern Baptist Convention, which ranked fifteenth on the basis of reports from rural ministers, changed places with the Evangelical Church and held twelfth place according to the reports of city pastors.

Denominational Data by Divisions

Since denominations are largely localized geographically, the question arises as to how far do denominational averages reflect variations arising merely from their differing geographic locations. For instance, the data show that the Southern Baptist Convention has 70 per cent. of its rural ministers in the class with least training, while the Northern Baptist Convention has but 43 per cent. Are variations of this kind to be explained by differences in denominational policy or do they rather reflect geographic considerations?

This question can be answered by working out, for each denomination separately, variations in training from division to division. This makes it possible to show the extent to which the training of ministers varies from one division to another within the same denomination. In the cities of New England only 17 per cent. of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are classed as non-graduates contrasted with 52 per cent. in the West South Central states. Among the rural ministers of this same denomination these proportions vary from 43 per cent. in the Pacific division to 77 per cent. in the East South Central area. These differences are almost as wide as the variations among denominations and indicate that denominational averages are decidedly influenced by geographic considerations.

Chapter VIII

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY?

Possibly the most astonishing figures collected by the 1926 Census are those relating to church finances. The era of economic prosperity which followed the Great War decidedly improved the financial position of the churches. As Dr. Beard points out in *The Rise of American Civilization*,[1] "In material equipment and capital investments, yearly gains were made that would have startled the bishops, trustees and deacons of the middle period."

Total Value of Church Property

In 1926 the reported value of church edifices was more than $3,840,000,000. Even this high total far underestimates the value of all church property. In the first place, not all churches reported upon the value of their edifices. Of the 204,500 churches that are known to have one or more edifices, only 203,000 gave their value. This means that 1,500 failed to report on this point. The church edifices omitted are presumably less valuable than the average, nevertheless had returns been received from all churches the total amount would have been increased.

Much more important than the number of churches that failed to report is the difference between the value of all church-owned property and the value of the edifices actually reported. As used by the Census, the "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which the buildings stand and the furnishings and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with church services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with a

[1] Beard and Beard, *The Rise of American Civilization* (New York; Macmillan Company, 1927), Vol. II, p. 748.

church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it was found to be practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. However, the term does not include a number of items, of which parsonages alone are reported by the Census to be worth nearly $500,000,000 additional. Thus it becomes apparent that the item of $3,840,000,000 is only a part of the total value of church property.

Evaluations of other church holdings, such as educational institutions, hospitals and homes for the aged, missions, office buildings and printing plants, together with their endowments, are available for certain large denominations. If these figures are combined, and allowance is made for all the denominations for which figures are not available, such as the Roman Catholic Church with its thousands of parochial schools, and for Jewish Congregations with their Talmud Torah schools, it seems reasonable to conclude that the total value of church property in America, is in all probability at least $7,000,000,000.[2] This figure is, of course, merely a rough estimate, and furnishes no basis for analysis or comparison; but the Census materials on edifice value alone are interesting on their own account, and presumably are indicative of the changes that have taken place in the financial status of the churches.

Edifice Values Today and Yesterday

The total value of church edifices has been increasing very rapidly. It was $1,258,000,000 in 1906, had increased to $1,677,000,000 in 1916, and to $3,840,000,000 in 1926.

During the past twenty years the most rapid increase in the total value of church edifices has taken place, not in the wealthy North nor in the rapidly growing far West, but in the South and Southwest. States like North Carolina, Arizona, and Oklahoma show increases since 1906 of more than 470 per cent.; but Florida holds the record with a growth in church edifice value from $5,800,000 in 1906 to $54,300,000 in 1926, or an increase of 837 per cent. Of course, this unusual figure is decidedly influenced by the fact that the last Census covers the very year when the great Florida land boom reached its peak.

[2] This estimate is based on the following detailed returns: 16 Protestant denominations reported educational institutions worth $400,000,000, 12 Protestant denominations had philanthropic institutions and publishing concerns valued at $106,000,000 and 12 had still other property estimated at $90,000,000.

Because the regular Census reports of 1850 to 1870, and also for 1890, secured the total value of church edifices, it is possible to extend the comparison and contrast edifice values today with data for much earlier periods. Owing to the inflation following the Civil War, figures for 1870 are believed to be unreliable but those for other decades are presumably fairly accurate. Before presenting the actual amounts, however, it should be pointed out that prior to 1906 the method of obtaining information about churches was different from that employed since that date. Instead of applying directly to the local churches the Government obtained its information from denominational headquarters. Nevertheless this difference in the method of obtaining answers to its questions can hardly account for more than a fraction of the tremendous increase in the reported values of church edifices from only $87,328,000 in 1850 to $171,400,000 in 1860; then to $679,000,000 in 1890. This means that the total value of church edifices in 1926 was worth about 45 times as much as in 1850.

Unearned Increment

Because of steeply mounting building costs and land values, especially since 1916, it may be felt that a large part of the increase in the valuation of church property represents merely unearned increment rather than newly invested funds. The Government's figures do not distinguish between these two factors; but in the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church it has been possible from published sources to compare the amount of money actually invested in church buildings during the decade, with the net increase in the value of church edifices. This analysis, which has recently been published as part of the Institute's study of *Trends in Protestant Giving*,[3] reaches the conclusion that after all figures relating to indebtedness have been deducted, the entire increase in the value of church edifice and parsonage property during the decade was not appreciably greater than the actual investment of new money.

This comparison, therefore, would seem to indicate that the

[3] Fahs, *Trends in Protestant Giving* (New York: Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1929). On page 34 Mr. Fahs, commenting upon the increase between 1916 and 1926 in the value of church property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says: "For the Methodist Episcopal Church, therefore, new money put into church and parsonage property during the decade almost equals the net increase in property values in the United States for that denomination, all figures for debt having been deducted.

increase in the value of church property is hardly at all a matter of unearned increment; but, even if it were, the chief significance of the Census figures would not be changed. The fact is that the churches in the United States, whether through unearned appreciation in the value of their properties or through the amount of new funds invested in lands and buildings, have become the

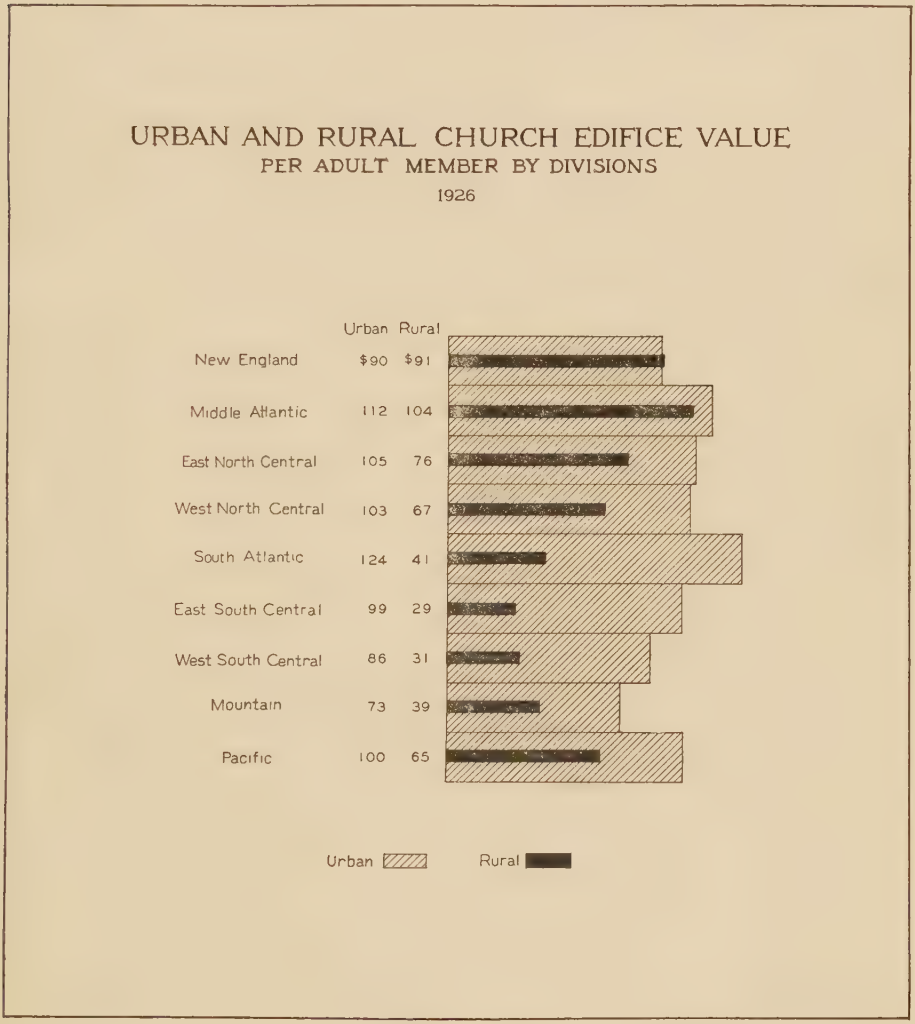


Chart XXVI

owners of real estate of enormous value. When it is remembered that church property in this country is, as a rule, untaxed, it becomes clear that the churches enjoy a position of exceptional privilege in the communities in which they are situated.

Edifice Values Per Capita

The edifice value per church of all organizations that reported in 1926 is nearly $19,000, but in rural areas this figure is only $6,200 as against $53,000 in cities—an eight-and-one-half fold difference between the rural and the more elaborate city church.

The average church edifice is worth nearly three times as much today as twenty years ago. To a certain extent the rapid increase in the value of church edifices is but natural, not only because church-memberships have been steadily increasing, but also because of the shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar. The question therefore arises whether the present value of church edifices computed in terms of 1906 dollars represents a larger investment per member than was the case twenty years ago. To eliminate the effect of the growth in church-membership, all that is necessary is to reduce the figures to a per capita basis. Such a computation shows that the value of church edifices per adult member was $39.46 in 1906 and $44.37 in 1916, compared with $86.63 now. Of course, these figures must be adjusted to allow for changes in the value of the dollar. Worked out in terms of a dollar having the same purchasing power as in 1906,[4] the 1916 average per adult member becomes $30.71, while the latest figure is $42.44. Thus it becomes apparent that between 1906 and 1916 church contributions per member did not begin to keep pace with increase in cost of living, but that during the last decade they rose so rapidly that they more than made up for the previous decline. In 1926 the average contribution per member had a purchasing power about 8 per cent. greater than in 1906.

Divisional and Denominational Differences

As a rule, urban churches are worth decidedly more per member than are rural churches. However, there are astounding

[4] Based on the combined index numbers of retail food prices of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. If Dun's *Index of Wholesale Prices* had been used, the ratio for 1916 would have been $32.16 and for 1926, $49.00.

VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES PER ADULT MEMBER
FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS
1926

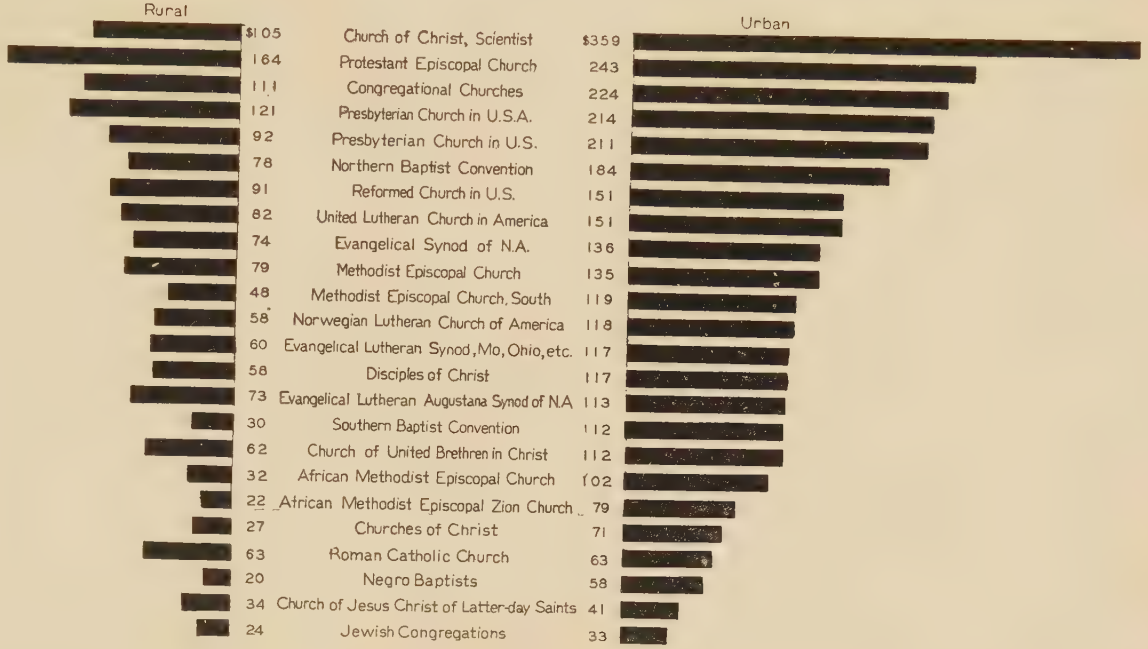

Rural
Urban
$105 Church of Christ, Scientist $359
164 Protestant Episcopal Church 243
111 Congregational Churches 224
121 Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. 214
92 Presbyterian Church in U.S. 211
78 Northern Baptist Convention 184
91 Reformed Church in U.S. 151
82 United Lutheran Church in America 151
74 Evangelical Synod of N.A. 136
79 Methodist Episcopal Church 135
48 Methodist Episcopal Church, South 119
58 Norwegian Lutheran Church of America 118
60 Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Mo, Ohio, etc. 117
58 Disciples of Christ 117
73 Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of N.A. 113
30 Southern Baptist Convention 112
62 Church of United Brethren in Christ 112
32 African Methodist Episcopal Church 102
22 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church 79
27 Churches of Christ 71
63 Roman Catholic Church 63
20 Negro Baptists 58
34 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 41
24 Jewish Congregations 33

Chart XXVII

variations from division to division. In the New England States, rural churches represent a slightly greater investment per adult member than do urban churches; while in the East South Central division city churches are worth more than three times as much per member as are country churches. It might seem that these variations, which are shown in detail in Chart XXVI, are largely accidental, were it not for the fact that per capitas for church expenditures show virtually identical variations (See Chart XXXIV).

The value of church edifices per adult member has been rising less rapidly in large cities than in town and country areas. Between 1906 and 1926, the averages for cities of 25,000 and over did not quite double, increasing from $53.67 to $106.26. In town and country areas, however, these figures rose from $31.53 to $72.07, or about one-quarter more rapidly than those for metropolitan centers.

Among large denominations, the highest edifice value per adult member is reported by one of the newest bodies—the Church of Christ, Scientist, whose edifices represent an investment of nearly $350 for each adult member. The Protestant Episcopal Church comes next with a per capita investment of $230, followed by the Congregational and Northern Presbyterian bodies. These figures substantiate the general impression that these four denominations have relatively wealthy members.

Compared with white Protestant bodies, the Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Mormon churches have small amounts per adult member invested in church edifices. This does not mean that the churches of these denominations are comparatively inexpensive. Quite the reverse. The usual Roman Catholic church is worth $52,000; while Jewish synagogues have an average value of $86,000, which is higher than for any other large denomination in the United States. The point is that these non-Protestant churches operate fewer churches with larger memberships, thus materially reducing the per capita outlay for edifices.

The increase since 1906 in church property values per adult member show considerable variation among denominations. The most rapid gains are reported by the Church of Christ, Scientist, the Disciples of Christ, the Evangelical Synod of North America, and the Norwegian Lutheran Church of North America, each of which shows an increase of more than 300 per cent.; while the

per capita investments of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Protestant Episcopal Church did not double. All other large bodies report increases of from 100 to 200 per cent.

Value of Church Edifices Per Inhabitant

The value of church edifices alone represents an investment of $48.01 for every American over 13 years of age; but naturally

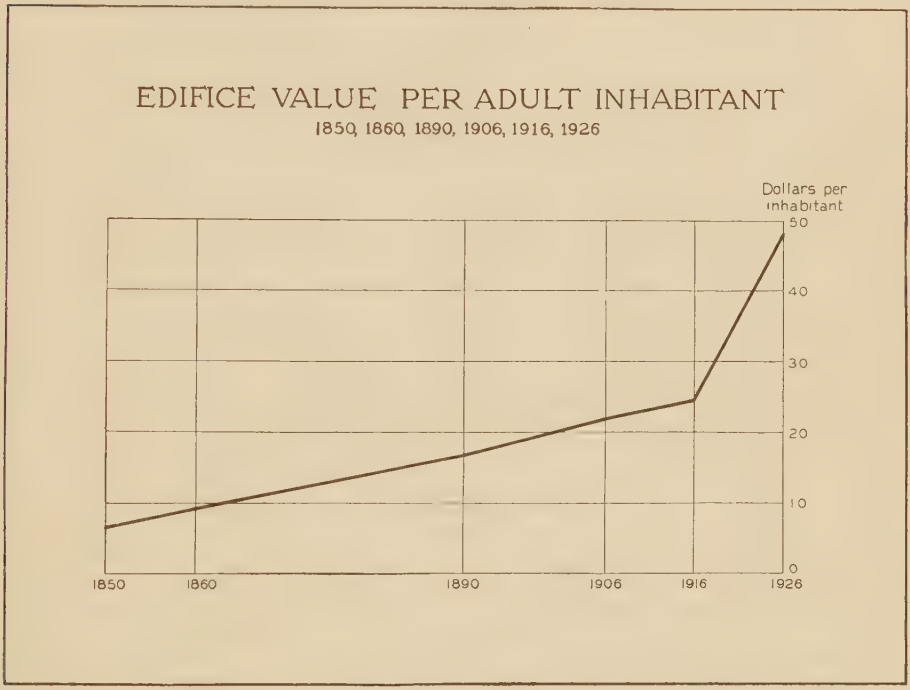
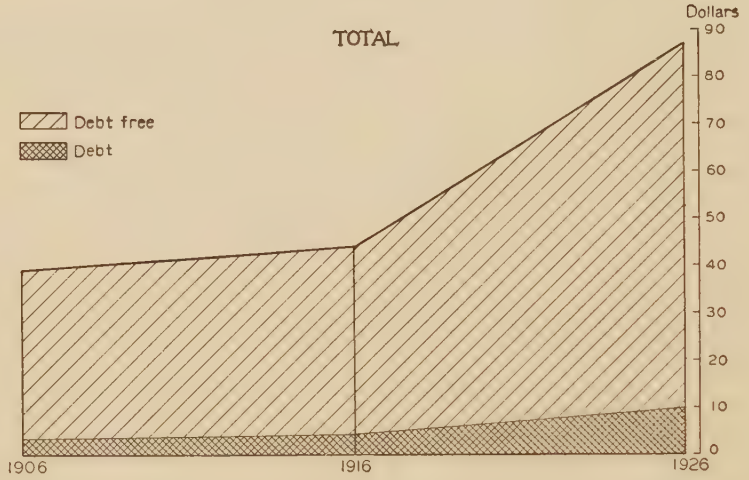


Chart XXVIII

these amounts vary considerably from place to place. City churches involve greater outlays than do country churches. In centers of 25,000 and over, the value of church edifices is equivalent to $62.73 for every man and woman over 13 living there; but in town and country areas this amount is only $38.20. In the Middle Atlantic states, these ratios are considerably higher than for other sections of the country, the combined figure for the larger cities of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey

EDIFICE VALUE AND DEBT PER ADULT MEMBER

1906, 1916, 1926



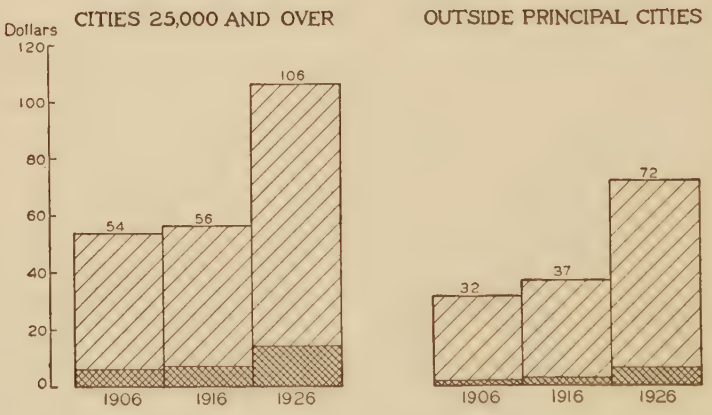


Chart XXIX

EDIFICE VALUE AND DEBT PER ADULT MEMBER

BY STATES

1926

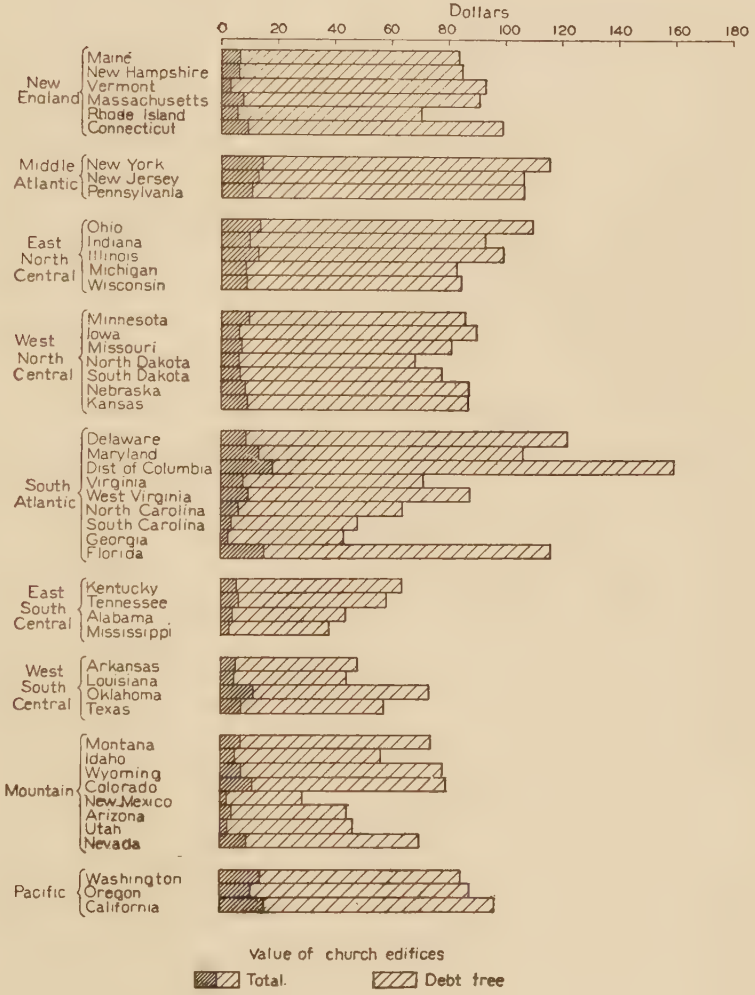


Chart XXX

being $75.88 per adult person, and for their town and country areas $60.97. The Mountain division, which reports the lowest proportion of the population in church, naturally shows the lowest amounts invested in church property, with investments per adult inhabitant of $46.72 and $20.46 respectively.

The present investment of $48.01 per adult inhabitant compares with $24.57 in 1916 and with $21.93 in 1906. Even these averages are far higher than the rough figures available for earlier decades. The returns secured in connection with the 1890 Census represent church edifice values per adult inhabitant of $16.83, while the 1860 and 1850 returns are equivalent to $9.16 and $6.44 respectively; that is to say, the investment in church edifices per adult American has increased more than sevenfold during the last 76 years. These figures have not been adjusted to allow for fluctuations in the value of the dollar, nevertheless they clearly indicate a decided increase in terms of purchasing power.

Church Debts

In view of the enormous increase in the value of church edifices, the amount of their debts becomes a subject of particular interest. To what extent has the increase since 1906, and particularly the very sharp increase since 1916, been actually paid for. Analysis shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of churches in debt. In 1906 the relative number was 18.1 per cent., compared with 21.7 in 1916 and 21.8 in 1926. Moreover, the indebtedness of those churches that report any has increased more rapidly than the average value of church edifices. The total amount of reported debts on church edifices, which was $108,000,000 in 1906 and $165,000,000 in 1916, reached $433,000,000 in 1926. In other words, the 1926 indebtedness amounted to 11.3 per cent. of the total value of church edifices, compared with 8.6 in 1906 and 9.8 per cent. in 1916. In short, the indebtedness of churches has been increasing comparatively rapidly.

At the present time, the debt on church edifices is equivalent to $9.76 per adult member; but this average varies with the size of the center involved, being only $3.43 in rural areas, $11.82 in towns below 25,000, and $14.31 in cities of 25,000 and over.

During the past twenty years, the debts of churches in large

cities have not risen in relation to their memberships so rapidly as have those of town and country churches. In 1906 the debts of churches in centers of 25,000 and over were equivalent to $6.15 per adult member, compared with $14.31 now. In town and country areas, however, these averages have risen from $1.85 to $6.38 or decidedly more rapidly than in large cities.

Chapter IX

HOW MUCH DO CHURCHES SPEND?

From many points of view the amount of money that churches spend is a more significant index of their financial strength than is the value of the property they own.

During 1926 the expenditures of the churches that reported on this point amounted to $817,000,000. This total covers all the monies expended by the local churches reporting, and includes not only such sums as the salaries paid to ministers, the cost of maintenance of church plants and the payments on debts but also contributions for benevolences, denominational support and all other purposes. However, even the large sum of $817,000,000 is not the total amount raised in 1926 by church bodies. For one thing, 7 per cent. of the local organizations did not give their expenditures. Probably the churches that failed to report are below average; nevertheless it seems reasonable to assume that had data been received from all churches the expenditures of local churches would have been around $840,000,000. Even this total omits sums not raised by local churches. For example, if in 1926 some wealthy donor had made a contribution directly to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Northern Baptist Convention, this money would not be included in the total, simply because it was not contributed through a local church. In the same way, any legacies or incomes from endowments received by the Foreign Missionary Society of this or any other denomination would not be included unless they happened to be credited to particular local churches. In short, the amounts reported to the Census are only those expended by local church organizations. Thus the total sums actually spent by church bodies are considerably in excess of $840,000,000. Since the National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that in 1926 the national income of the United States was $85,548,000,000, it becomes apparent that churches absorb at least 1 per cent. of the total.

More than $10,000,000 in annual expenditures were reported for each of fifteen denominations, and at least $1,000,000 each for thirty-three others. By far the largest total is reported by the Roman Catholic Church whose 1926 expenditure of $204,500,000 represents a quarter of the national total. The Methodist Episcopal Church comes second with $89,400,000, followed by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America with $63,200,000. The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, each claim local church expenditures of from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000. These half-dozen bodies account for three-fifths of all the expenditures reported.

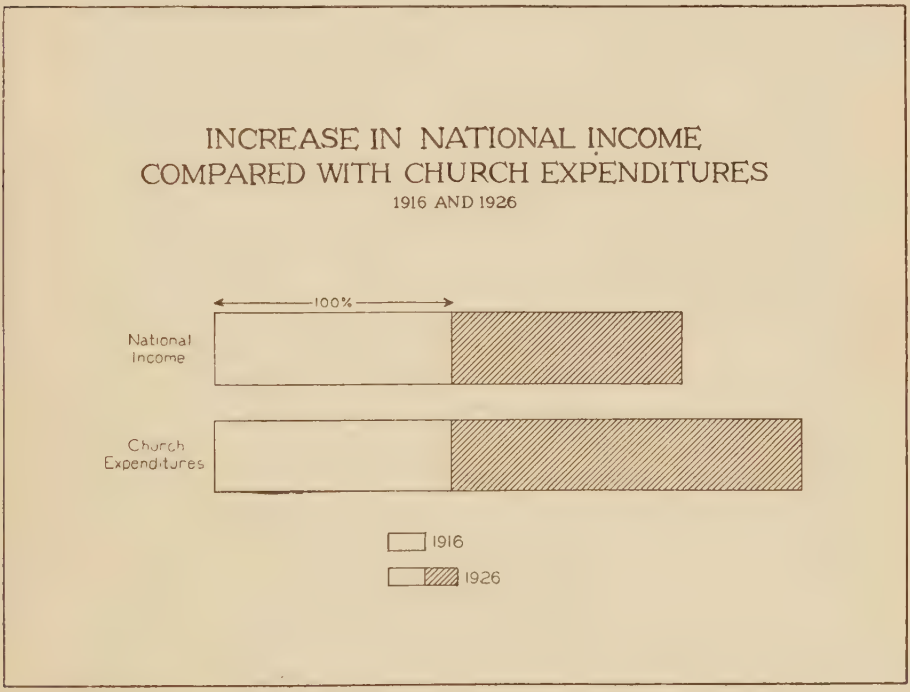


Chart XXXI

The Increase Since 1916

Data about local church expenses were secured for the first time in connection with the 1916 Census, so that it is possible to compare expenditures of today with only those of a decade

ago. The annual outlay in 1926 was $817,000,000, and that in 1916 was $329,000,000; or a growth of 149 per cent. The investigations of the National Bureau of Economic Research discovered that between 1916 and 1926 the entire realized income of the United States rose from $43,288,000,000 to $85,548,000,000, or almost doubled. In other words, the increase since 1916 in the national income has been only two-thirds as rapid as the increase in annual church expenditures.

It is also illuminating to compare the expenditures of local churches with those for public education, which, as is well known, have been rising very rapidly. The official reports of the United States Bureau of Education state that public-school expenditures, which totaled $641,000,000 in 1916, aggregated $2,017,000,000 in 1926. This is an increase of 215 per cent., and compares with 149 per cent. for church expenditures.

For the country as a whole the average increase in church expenditures since 1916 has been one-and-a-half fold; nevertheless in Montana this rate was only 37 per cent., while in Florida it was 439. The New England states of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the West North Central states of Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, are the others in addition to Montana whose church expenditures did not double during the period; while the southwestern commonwealths of California, Arizona, Oklahoma and Louisiana show increases of from 200 to 372 per cent. All other states reported increase of from 100 to 200 per cent. However, when the 1926 figures are converted into dollars of the same purchasing power as those of 1916, Florida shows an increase of only 143 per cent., Louisiana 82 per cent., Nevada 78 per cent., and Arizona 76 per cent., while all other states had increases of less than 75 per cent.

Local Expenses versus Benevolences

In 1926 all the churches were asked to separate the amounts expended during the year into two parts, one comprising the cost of current expenses and improvements and the other the sums used for benevolences, missions and the like. These figures indicate in a general way the distribution of church expenditures between the requirements for local self-support and the contributions of the churches to broader interests. They show, when the returns that could not be classified are omitted, that 80 cents out

EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER
FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS
1926

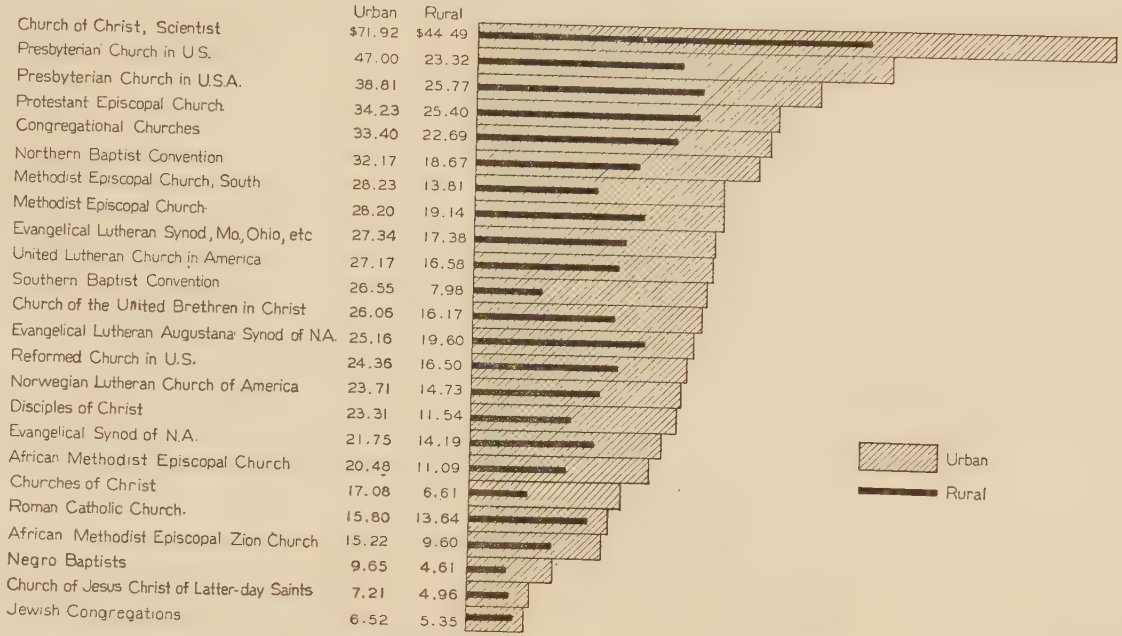

Urban
Rural
Church of Christ, Scientist $71.92 $44.49
Presbyterian Church in U.S. 47.00 23.32
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. 38.81 25.77
Protestant Episcopal Church 34.23 25.40
Congregational Churches 33.40 22.69
Northern Baptist Convention 32.17 18.67
Methodist Episcopal Church, South 28.23 13.81
Methodist Episcopal Church 28.20 19.14
Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Mo, Ohio, etc 27.34 17.38
United Lutheran Church in America 27.17 16.58
Southern Baptist Convention 26.55 7.98
Church of the United Brethren in Christ 26.06 16.17
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of N.A. 25.16 19.60
Reformed Church in U.S. 24.36 16.50
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America 23.71 14.73
Disciples of Christ 23.31 11.54
Evangelical Synod of N.A. 21.75 14.19
African Methodist Episcopal Church 20.48 11.09
Churches of Christ 17.08 6.61
Roman Catholic Church 15.80 13.64
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church 15.22 9.60
Negro Baptists 9.65 4.61
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 7.21 4.96
Jewish Congregations 6.52 5.35

Chart XXXII

of every dollar were expended for local self-support. These proportions were virtually identical for both rural and urban churches, but differed greatly among denominations. There were 22 denominations that spent more than 90 cents out of each dollar for self-support, while 22 others contributed more to benevolences than to upkeep. In the group last mentioned were 8 Mennonite bodies; but the record is held by the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, which has reversed the general average and gives to benevolences 81 cents out of every dollar. The different interpretations attached to the term "missions and benevolences" undoubtedly help to explain the wide variations from denomination to denomination in the amounts spent for this purpose; but it also seems to be true that there are basic differences in the giving habits of church bodies. For instance, it is significant that the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, which gives the highest proportion to benevolences, not only practices tithing but does not, as a rule, pay its ministers a salary.

Expenditures per Adult Member

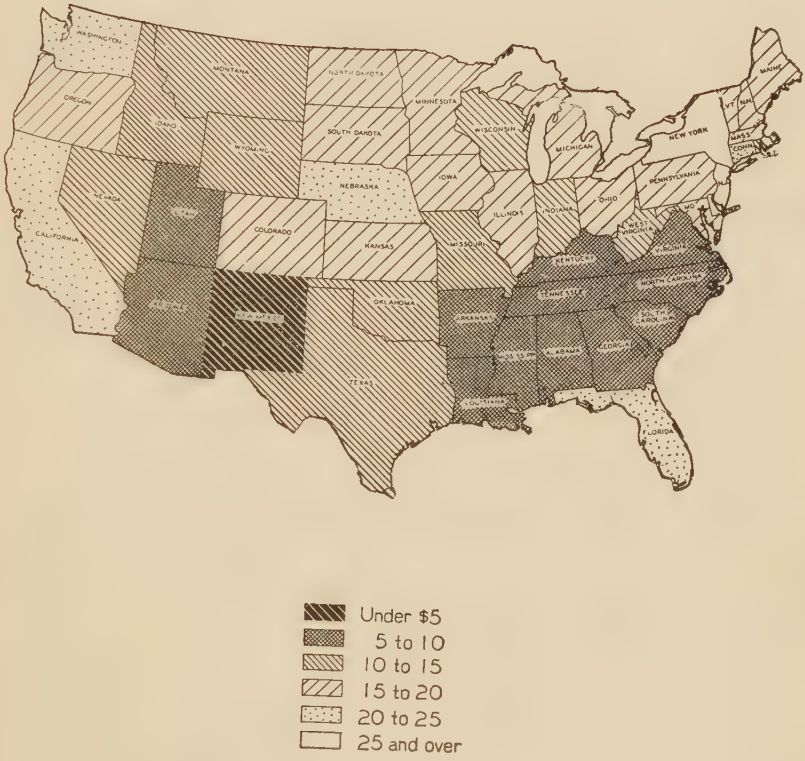
In 1926 the expenditures of the churches that reported amounted to $18.44 for each member 13 years of age and over. If this ratio is adjusted to allow for changes in the price level, it becomes $13.06, compared with $8.70 in 1916, or an increase of 50 per cent. in the purchasing power of the average church-member's contribution. Of course it should be recalled that 1916 was a year in which living costs were rising very rapidly.

The Protestant denominations, which have already been shown to have relatively large investments in church buildings, reported relatively high per capita expenses in comparison with Roman Catholic, Mormon, and Jewish bodies. The average expenditure per adult Roman Catholic is only $15.37, the Jewish figure is $6.52, and the Mormon $6.06; but this last is influenced by the fact that the Mormons do not pay salaries to their ministers.

In view of the small expenditures per adult member of Roman Catholic and Jewish Congregations, it is surprising to find that the churches of these denominations report the largest expenses per church with averages of more than $12,500 each, contrasted with a national average of only $3,800. The explanation is again to be found in the policy of these bodies to operate churches with

RURAL CHURCH EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER

1926



Under $5
5 to 10
10 to 15
15 to 20
20 to 25
25 and over

Chart XXXIII

large memberships, thus distributing the cost among comparatively large groups of members.

Negro Protestant bodies, of course, show much lower average expenditures per member than the white Protestant denominations. Among colored bodies the usual member over 13 years of age contributes $9.15, contrasted with $19.54 for the members of white Protestant denominations.

The large denominations with the highest annual expenditures per adult member were the very ones that reported the highest edifice values per capita. The Christian Science members again lead with a yearly expenditure of $70.27, which is roughly double that for any other large denomination; while the two largest Presbyterian bodies, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Congregational churches report more than $30 each.

Analysis of the returns from the twenty-two largest bodies shows that between 1916 and 1926 only seven of them failed at least to double their annual expenditures per adult member. In the case of the Churches of Christ, the increase was actually more than fourfold. However, when this figure is adjusted to represent 1916 dollars, it shows about a 200 per cent. increase. No other denomination showed on this basis an increase of as much as 100 per cent.

Urban-Rural Differences

The average rural church expends only $1,400, which contrasts with $10,000 for city churches; nevertheless the usual country church costs its adult members $13.27, compared with $21.50 in urban organizations. The point is that even the small expenditures of country churches must be borne by comparatively small groups of members.

There is more regional variation in rural expenditures per adult member than in urban. The rural average is lowest in the Southern states, especially in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, in which states it is only $7.54, and highest in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific areas, where the average is $21.94 and $20.72 respectively. The urban expenditures on the other hand are lowest in the mountain states where $16.68 is the average expenditure per adult member, and highest for the states along the Pacific and South Atlantic coasts where the averages are $26.01 and $25.83.

URBAN AND RURAL CHURCH EXPENDITURES

PER ADULT MEMBER BY DIVISIONS

1926

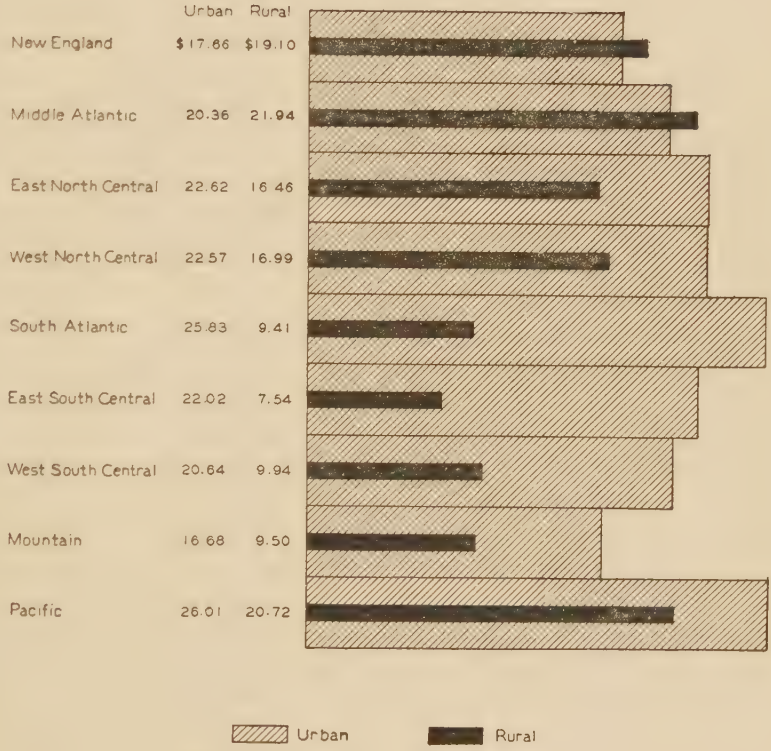


Chart XXXIV

Because rural and urban churches were not separately tabulated prior to the 1926 Census, it is impossible to compare the per capita increases since 1916 in these two types of churches; but it is possible to contrast averages for large cities and for places outside these centers. The expenditures per member of churches in cities of 25,000 and over have increased since 1916 slightly more rapidly than those in town and country areas. In 1926 churches in large cities spent $21.17 per adult member, and only $9.19 in 1916. Comparable figures for churches in town and country areas were $16.41 in 1926 and $8.40 in 1916.

Expenditures per Inhabitant

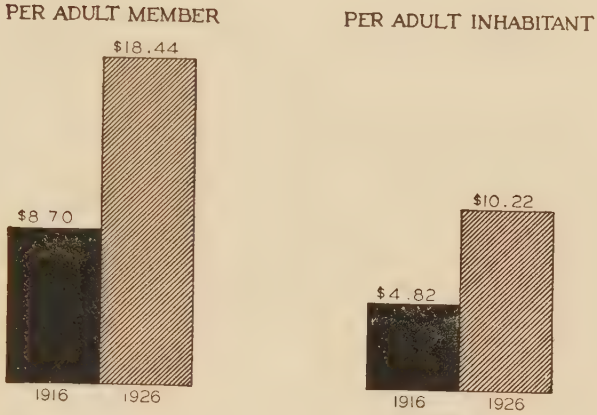
Computed in terms of the average outlay per adult inhabitant, the 1926 expenditures of local churches represent $10.22 for every person 13 years of age and over. This figure, however, is higher in large cities than in places of smaller size. In cities of 25,000 and over, the average is $12.50, contrasted with $8.70 in town and country areas.

The highest average expenditures per adult inhabitant are reported by the bigger cities of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, where annual local church expenses are equivalent to $15.90 per adult inhabitant. This is an area in which Protestantism is unusually strong. In the South Atlantic states the average for large cities is $14.69, and in the Middle Atlantic states $13.43. In the big urban centers of the Mountain division this figure is $10.10; and on the Pacific Coast it is only $8.62. In all other divisions these averages range from $11.48 to $12.55.

For town and country areas, the Middle Atlantic division shows the highest figure, with $12.29 per adult inhabitant; while the Mountain states again report the smallest amount, with an average of $4.93.

During the past ten years, average expenditures per inhabitant more than doubled, increasing from $4.82 in 1916 to $10.22 in 1926. In terms of 1916 dollars the 1926 average expenditures would be $7.24. Thus even after allowance is made for the increase in population and for the increase in the price level, contributions per inhabitant had in 1926 a purchasing power 50 per cent. greater than those of 1916.

EXPENDITURES
FOR 1916 AND 1926



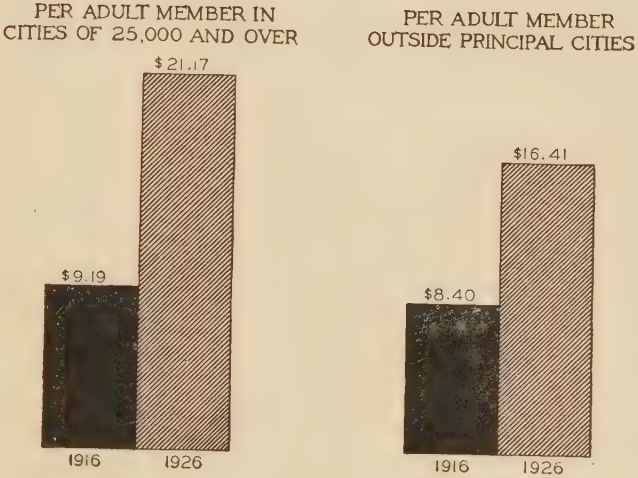


Chart XXXV

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The material given in this appendix as well as in the preceding text is not in any sense a duplication of the data published by the Census Bureau, but consists in nearly every case either of ratios derived from figures in the volumes of the *Census of Religious Bodies* or of unpublished tabulations made by the Census Bureau. There is also in the Government's publication a great mass of material that was not drawn upon in this analysis.

As the tables in this appendix consist primarily of derived ratios, anyone interested in using the basic figures will have to consult the Religious Census. The tables go into far greater detail than the mere requirements of the text necessitate, as it is hoped that they will be of service to a variety of people interested in figures for particular areas and particular denominations.

Along with the derived ratios, are given estimates of population 14 years of age and over, and of church-members 13 years of age and over, which have been computed for 1906, 1916 and 1926. These appear in Tables I and II.

Figures of certain denominations that have undergone organic change have been adjusted to make them comparable for 1906, 1916 and 1926, and are published in detail.

The appendix also includes certain unpublished data tabulated by the *Census of Religious Bodies* on the training of the ministers of seventeen white Protestant denominations, and three Negro Protestant denominations, and the priests of the Roman Catholic Church—in all 105,000. In addition there are statistics for these same denominations, showing the number of churches whose ministers reported serving a specified number of points.

Some other church statistics referred to in the text, such as the average value of edifices per church, will be found in the *1926 Census of Religious Bodies*, unless otherwise stated.

Certain facts concerning the methodology will be of use to the reader in interpreting the tables. The adult population for 1906 was estimated by adding to the total population 14 years of age and over in 1900, six-tenths of the difference between the 1900

and 1910 figures. The estimate for 1916 was computed by using the 1910 and 1920 figures similarly. For 1926 the adult population was computed by taking the total figures estimated by the United States Census Bureau for that year and multiplying them by the per cent. of the population that in 1920 was over 14 years of age.

Adult population estimates for the three periods were computed for all cities that had 25,000 or more inhabitants at the time of the preceding Census. These cities were then classified into the following size-groups by divisions: 300,000 and over; 100,000 to 300,000; 50,000 to 100,000; 25,000 to 50,000. Figures for districts outside principal cities were obtained by subtracting the totals for these cities from the state totals. Separate population estimates for Negroes and whites, and for men and women, were computed in the same way as for the total population.

The adult-membership figures represent the proportion of members over 13 years of age as reported by the Census of Religious Bodies. Since the Jewish Congregations did not report as to the age of their members, it was assumed that the proportion of Jewish adults was similar to that of Roman Catholic members. This procedure was adopted because the Jewish definition of a "member" is at least as inclusive as that of the Roman Catholic. All members of the Churches of Christ were considered as adult because 98 per cent. were over 13 years in 1916. In the tables dealing with the geographic distribution of total adult membership, the members for whom no age was reported were distributed on the same basis as the reported membership.

There are 62,017 adult members of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and 668 of the American Theosophical Society, who were not distributed geographically in the report of the *Census of Religious Bodies*. The national total for the geographic tables is therefore 62,685 less than the total when separate denominations are added together, as in Table XXIV.

The adult membership for each denomination was estimated on the assumption that the members who did not report were divided as to age in the same way as those who did report.

For 1916 the number of adult members by states was estimated by assuming that, with Jews excluded, the rate of increase or decrease for the adult membership was the same as for the total membership. Therefore to arrive at 1916 figures, the 1926

adult-membership figures were divided by this rate of increase or decrease plus 100 per cent. The 1906 adult membership was computed by the same method.

For increase in the principal denominations, adjustments were necessary for members of Lutheran bodies and the Protestant Episcopal Church, because of their different bases of reporting prior to 1926. In the last Census all baptized persons were reported, but previously only communicants were counted as members. Therefore the 1906 and 1916 figures for these denominations were adjusted to make them comparable with those for 1926. This adjustment was made on exactly the same basis as that employed by the Government. For the detailed statement of this method, see page 48 of Volume I of the *1926 Census of Religious Bodies.*

Since 1916 the colored organizations formerly connected with the Northern Baptist Convention have united with the Negro Baptists. These figures have been subtracted from the former and added to the latter for church organizations, members, edifice value, expenditures, and Sunday-school scholars. Since figures for the Southern Baptist Convention prior to 1926 include statistics for the American Baptist Association, figures for this denomination have been added to all the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention in 1926 in the tables showing increases. Since 1916, the Eastern and Western Hungarian Classes of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America have been transferred to the Reformed Church in the United States. These figures were added to those of the Reformed Church in the United States for 1906 and 1916 to make the statistics comparable. However, part of the Hungarian Churches did not amalgamate with the Reformed Church in the United States but formed the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America. These figures of the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America have therefore been added to those of the Reformed Church in the United States for 1926 in making comparisons with the earlier decades. When the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America was formed by the union of three denominations, certain churches did not join the amalgamation but formed the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church. To make the 1926 statistics of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America comparable with the available figures for the earlier years, the statistics

of the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church have been added for 1926. These adjusted figures will be found in Table XXVII which shows increase in membership for 1906, 1916 and 1926. The unadjusted figures are used, however, in the tables giving denominational comparisons for 1926 alone.

To make the figures showing increase in the number of churches for all denominations comparable for 1906, 1916 and 1926, Jewish Congregations have been excluded because figures for earlier census periods are known to be unreliable.

For Negro adult membership, the ratio of members over 13 years for the twenty-four wholly Negro denominations was used in estimating the adult members in the colored congregations of other denominations.

The child population under 19 years of age used in computing the Sunday-school ratios was estimated in the same way as the adult membership.

TABLES

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED ADULT POPULATION RELATED TO

	Estimated Adult Population			Estimated Adult Membership			
	Total	Cities 25,000 and over	Outside Principal Cities	Total	Cities 25,000 and over	Small Cities	Rural
United States	79,969,669	31,980,490	47,989,179	44,319,504*	18,880,790	8,944,814	16,493,900
New England							
Maine	567,220	103,753	463,467	228,917	57,816	67,379	103,722
New Hampshire	330,966	81,102	249,864	177,770	62,901	70,627	44,242
Vermont	251,986	.....	251,986	130,837	.....	62,439	68,398
Massachusetts	3,021,840	1,965,545	1,056,295	1,941,239	1,356,763	479,506	104,970
Rhode Island	493,416	331,930	161,486	340,312	235,871	65,649	38,792
Connecticut	1,124,200	574,558	549,642	742,556	427,821	140,419	174,316
Middle Atlantic							
New York	8,161,188	5,780,082	2,381,406	5,205,717	4,060,383	588,567	556,767
New Jersey	2,572,320	1,420,355	1,151,965	1,521,591	954,971	340,540	226,080
Pennsylvania	6,527,906	2,808,524	3,719,382	4,116,926	1,891,050	1,269,636	956,240
East North Central							
Ohio	4,719,000	2,311,608	2,407,392	2,319,017	1,224,072	489,865	605,080
Indiana	2,218,040	767,409	1,450,631	1,172,382	378,619	310,340	483,423
Illinois	5,099,724	2,806,285	2,293,439	2,673,521	1,566,099	485,998	621,424
Michigan	3,081,596	1,617,084	1,464,512	1,375,891	807,796	244,402	323,693
Wisconsin	1,984,880	618,423	1,366,457	1,104,233	346,624	290,156	467,453
West North Central							
Minnesota	1,823,888	591,663	1,232,225	960,325	301,980	182,345	476,000
Iowa	1,698,523	335,690	1,362,833	889,192	163,415	242,792	482,985
Missouri	2,473,086	1,047,380	1,425,706	1,355,954	626,432	182,935	546,587
North Dakota	391,127	.....	391,127	215,910	.....	43,860	172,050
South Dakota	450,606	23,150	427,456	221,815	10,713	39,533	171,569
Nebraska	941,800	207,557	734,243	448,539	106,422	75,482	266,635
Kansas	1,252,848	197,307	1,055,541	626,611	109,075	196,108	321,428
South Atlantic							
Delaware	170,640	90,293	80,347	92,444	56,611	6,442	29,391
Maryland	1,112,320	639,438	472,882	617,805	378,034	42,507	197,264
District of Columbia	419,232	419,232	.....	202,400	202,400	.....	.....
Virginia	1,617,198	448,468	1,168,730	1,049,286	253,836	109,733	685,717
West Virginia	1,048,132	144,095	904,037	468,689	89,666	104,875	274,148
North Carolina	1,703,368	138,716	1,564,652	1,264,534	99,537	244,602	920,395
South Carolina	1,080,992	84,538	996,454	779,757	57,960	136,972	584,825
Georgia	1,936,763	380,166	1,556,597	1,220,206	220,828	153,036	846,342
Florida	877,122	286,694	590,428	467,650	124,916	107,506	235,228
East South Central							
Kentucky	1,635,552	339,263	1,296,289	944,310	208,285	165,352	570,673
Tennessee	1,579,520	361,478	1,218,042	935,091	247,388	118,069	569,634
Alabama	1,535,808	234,396	1,301,412	1,087,363	177,211	124,425	785,727
Mississippi	1,101,230	.....	1,101,230	717,451	.....	149,902	567,549
West South Central							
Arkansas	1,176,054	79,719	1,096,335	563,222	47,863	110,980	404,379
Louisiana	1,224,322	357,355	866,967	803,487	237,376	144,314	421,797
Oklahoma	1,461,408	233,956	1,227,452	511,951	83,232	160,708	267,991
Texas	3,432,198	826,698	2,605,500	1,923,787	474,713	406,830	1,042,244
Mountain							
Montana	468,430	32,584	435,846	113,651	11,030	45,891	56,730
Idaho	337,734	.....	337,734	128,138	.....	59,890	68,248
Wyoming	162,132	.....	162,132	49,487	.....	23,461	26,026
Colorado	742,359	279,478	462,881	286,540	128,993	78,107	79,440
New Mexico	243,664	.....	243,664	151,789	.....	43,255	108,534
Arizona	296,815	31,575	265,240	111,892	15,393	50,249	46,250
Utah	319,708	121,976	197,732	289,835	103,673	61,295	124,867
Nevada	58,210	.....	58,210	14,579	.....	4,512	10,067
Pacific							
Washington	1,115,050	516,221	598,829	317,726	170,858	65,215	81,653
Oregon	638,456	265,650	372,806	198,399	81,085	58,675	58,639
California	3,288,792	2,079,096	1,209,696	1,238,800	721,079	299,433	218,288

*Exclusive of 62,685 members not distributed geographically.

ADULT † MEMBERSHIP AND CHURCHES, BY STATES, 1926

Per Cent of Population in Church			Adult Members per Church				Adult Inhabitants per Church		
Total	Cities 25,000 and over	Outside Principal Cities	Total	Cities 25,000 and over	Principal Cities	Rural	Total	Cities 25,000 and over	Outside Principal Cities
55.4	59.0	53.0	191	596	274	98	344	1,009	239
40.4	55.7	30.6	152	595	324	91	376	1,069	264
58.7	77.6	40.9	217	749	393	94	370	966	230
51.9		51.9	173		393	109	332		332
64.2	69.0	55.3	274	888	345	179	426	1,286	377
69.9	71.1	65.7	614	870	371	357	878	1,225	577
66.1	74.5	57.3	482	869	513	224	730	1,140	530
63.8	70.2	48.1	349	993	491	115	767	1,330	378
59.2	67.2	49.2	315	740	377	153	761	1,101	484
63.1	67.3	59.2	297	689	393	125	472	949	342
49.1	53.0	45.5	236	522	307	103	481	987	322
52.9	49.3	54.7	173	378	259	106	327	766	251
52.4	55.4	48.3	240	691	273	113	534	1,220	316
44.0	50.0	38.5	244	629	252	94	540	1,256	331
55.6	56.0	55.4	226	545	348	137	406	972	322
52.7	51.9	53.4	147	349	271	134	355	957	273
52.4	48.7	53.3	172	359	279	128	328	738	289
54.8	59.8	51.2	171	626	239	89	311	1,046	205
55.2		55.2	89		225	77	161		161
49.2	46.3	49.5	169	345	249	85	263	723	196
47.6	51.3	46.9	149	379	205	113	313	739	269
50.0	55.3	49.0	138	318	218	98	277	575	252
54.2	62.7	44.6	182	438	179	88	336	773	205
55.5	59.1	50.7	249	535	245	95	376	906	210
48.3	48.3		207	567			1 651	1 951	
64.9	56.5	62.1	186	435	231	166	213	735	168
44.7	62.2	41.9	95	362	247	63	211	581	192
74.2	71.3	73.5	123	333	234	106	165	436	157
72.1	68.6	72.4	136	306	225	118	188	450	179
63.0	58.1	63.2	132	357	149	89	372	614	151
53.3	48.6	52.9	201	362	199	64	149	694	140
57.7	61.4	56.8	131	455	244	94	227	741	192
59.2	68.4	56.5	109	398	165	96	185	644	156
70.8	75.6	69.9	140	365	190	89	155	510	138
65.1	.....	65.1	91	.....	199	80	140	.....	140
47.9	60.0	47.0	83	294	175	67	173	489	165
65.6	66.4	65.3	191	612	393	128	290	921	227
35.0	35.9	34.9	97	306	174	96	277	860	245
56.1	57.4	55.6	128	402	223	86	228	702	188
24.3	33.9	23.5	88	257	209	55	361	758	348
37.9	.....	37.9	128	.....	207	96	337	.....	337
30.5	.....	30.5	113		208	86	370		370
38.6	46.2	34.9	176	347	246	93	456	751	352
62.3		62.3	138		237	116	222		222
37.7	48.8	36.4	191	279	209	120	506	554	500
90.7	85.0	93.1	406	676	498	286	448	792	353
25.0	.....	25.0	92	.....	205	74	368	.....	368
28.5	33.1	24.5	139	292	166	63	489	881	354
31.1	30.5	31.5	127	301	174	82	409	983	289
37.7	34.7	42.8	266	463	434	117	706	1,367	390

† As used by Census, refers to members 13 years of age and over.

TABLE II—INCREASE IN ADULT POPULATION, ADULT MEMBER-

	Estimated Adult Population					
	number			per cent increase†		
	1926	1916	1906	1916–1926	1906–1916	1906–1926
United States	79,969,669	68,248,160	57,341,947	17.2	19.0	39.5
New England						
Maine	567,220	546,467	525,636	3.8	4.0	7.9
New Hampshire	330,966	321,022	312,707	3.1	2.7	5.8
Vermont	251,986	254,203	254,112	−0.9	0.03	−0.8
Massachusetts	3,021,840	2,647,028	2,289,722	14.2	15.6	32.0
Rhode Island	493,416	415,192	359,065	18.8	15.6	37.4
Connecticut	1,124,200	901,785	745,092	24.7	21.0	50.9
Middle Atlantic						
New York	8,161,488	7,150,218	6,038,153	14.1	18.4	35.2
New Jersey	2,572,320	2,041,506	1,602,011	26.0	27.4	60.6
Pennsylvania	6,527,906	5,669,023	4,882,166	15.2	16.1	33.7
East North Central						
Ohio	4,719,000	3,838,934	3,203,917	22.9	19.8	47.3
Indiana	2,218,040	2,011,023	1,824,259	10.3	10.2	21.6
Illinois	5,099,724	4,342,879	3,676,813	17.4	18.1	38.7
Michigan	3,081,596	2,332,601	1,846,122	32.1	26.4	66.9
Wisconsin	1,984,880	1,719,379	1,481,812	15.4	16.0	33.9
West North Central						
Minnesota	1,823,888	1,551,596	1,293,977	17.5	19.9	41.0
Iowa	1,698,523	1,626,296	1,511,521	4.4	7.6	12.4
Missouri	2,473,086	2,349,754	2,172,085	5.2	8.2	13.9
North Dakota	391,127	383,406	296,664	2.0	29.2	31.8
South Dakota	450,606	402,789	328,869	11.9	22.5	37.0
Nebraska	941,800	849,166	752,555	10.9	12.8	25.1
Kansas	1,252,848	1,191,750	1,075,054	5.1	10.9	16.5
South Atlantic						
Delaware	170,640	152,738	136,965	11.7	11.5	24.6
Maryland	1,112,320	969,187	854,406	14.8	13.4	30.2
District of Columbia	419,232	310,263	236,305	35.1	31.3	77.4
Virginia	1,617,198	1,409,219	1,236,706	14.8	13.9	30.8
West Virginia	1,048,132	860,667	700,044	21.8	22.9	49.7
North Carolina	1,703,368	1,440,542	1,232,142	18.2	16.9	38.2
South Carolina	1,080,992	952,068	836,669	13.5	13.8	29.2
Georgia	1,936,763	1,698,908	1,461,724	14.0	16.2	32.5
Florida	877,122	581,047	420,448	51.0	38.2	108.6
East South Central						
Kentucky	1,635,552	1,527,614	1,417,056	7.1	7.8	15.4
Tennessee	1,579,520	1,447,735	1,321,581	9.1	9.5	19.5
Alabama	1,535,808	1,373,957	1,203,435	11.8	14.2	27.6
Mississippi	1,101,230	1,090,894	1,004,290	0.9	8.6	9.7
West South Central						
Arkansas	1,176,054	1,030,544	879,665	14.1	17.2	33.7
Louisiana	1,224,322	1,096,017	940,263	11.7	16.6	30.2
Oklahoma	1,461,408	1,164,471	702,761	25.5	65.7	108.0
Texas	3,432,198	2,763,754	2,147,562	24.2	28.7	59.8
Mountain						
Montana	468,430	331,616	233,199	41.3	42.2	100.9
Idaho	337,734	254,519	171,412	32.7	48.5	97.0
Wyoming	162,132	122,823	89,741	32.0	36.9	80.7
Colorado	742,359	623,426	493,316	19.1	26.4	50.5
New Mexico	243,664	218,635	171,722	11.4	27.3	41.9
Arizona	296,815	189,500	116,731	56.6	62.3	154.3
Utah	319,708	261,826	206,184	22.1	27.0	55.1
Nevada	58,210	60,871	51,560	−4.4	18.1	12.9
Pacific						
Washington	1,115,050	926,927	648,534	20.3	42.9	71.9
Oregon	638,456	541,926	414,873	17.8	30.6	53.9
California	3,288,792	2,300,449	1,538,341	43.0	49.5	113.8

*Exclusive of Jewish congregations.
†A minus sign denotes decrease.
‡Exclusive of 62,685 members not distributed geographically.
§No information reported by the census.

SHIP AND CHURCHES, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

Estimated Adult Members						Churches*		
Number			Per cent increase†			Per cent increase†		
1926	1916	1906	1916–1926	1906–1916	1906–1926	1916–1926	1906–1916	1906–1926
44,319,504‡	37,784,948	31,867,839	17.3	18.6	39.1	1.7	7.6	9.4
228,917	205,307	187,666	11.5	9.4	22.0	−10.9	4.8	− 6.6
177,770	170,768	171,626	4.1	− 0.5	3.6	− 8.0	6.5	− 2.0
130,837	120,365	134,037	8.7	−10.2	−2.4	−11.7	−5.1	−16.2
1,941,239	1,674,926	1,511,666	15.9	10.8	28.4	4.6	2.5	7.2
340,312	279,402	242,747	21.8	15.1	40.2	5.2	2.0	7.3
742,556	634,663	490,845	17.0	29.3	51.3	5.1	4.0	9.4
5,205,717	4,610,910	4,345,815	12.9	6.1	19.8	4.2	2.1	6.3
1,521,591	1,178,614	830,010	29.1	42.0	83.3	11.7	15.7	29.3
4,116,926	3,646,524	2,837,762	12.9	28.5	45.1	2.6	4.6	7.3
2,319,017	2,016,537	1,628,867	15.0	23.8	42.4	2.1	−2.6	− 0.6
1,172,382	1,034,759	854,467	13.3	21.1	37.2	− 0.5	−0.5	− 1.0
2,673,521	2,290,935	2,058,342	16.7	11.3	29.9	2.0	−0.5	1.5
1,375,891	1,009,458	916,856	36.3	10.1	50.1	2.5	−1.5	1.0
1,104,233	987,686	927,405	11.8	6.5	19.1	− 1.1	0.9	− 0.2
960,325	817,994	792,630	17.4	3.2	21.2	1.8	6.6	8.5
889,192	823,326	726,678	8.0	13.3	22.4	− 9.9	−8.5	−17.6
1,355,954	1,250,880	1,161,448	8.4	7.7	16.7	− 6.7	−7.6	−13.8
215,910	187,748	141,164	15.0	33.0	52.9	− 3.7	28.5	23.8
221,815	172,888	150,207	28.3	15.1	47.7	1.7	21.1	23.1
448,539	387,005	320,103	15.9	20.9	40.1	− 8.6	−0.4	− 9.0
626,611	529,232	411,533	18.4	28.6	52.3	− 3.6	−5.7	− 9.0
92,444	77,815	67,961	18.8	14.5	36.0	4.1	4.1	8.4
617,805	558,089	472,957	10.7	18.0	30.6	− 0.6	6.7	6.1
202,400	151,838	135,449	33.3	12.1	49.4	14.8	18.6	36.1
1,049,286	877,329	739,738	19.6	18.6	41.8	5.9	8.1	14.4
468,689	384,486	277,407	21.9	38.6	69.0	6.8	15.3	23.1
1,264,534	990,238	755,907	27.7	31.0	67.3	5.9	13.6	20.2
779,757	719,333	604,990	8.4	18.9	28.9	1.2	5.5	6.8
1,220,206	1,132,968	948,884	7.7	19.4	28.6	1.7	6.8	8.6
467,650	297,677	205,862	57.1	44.6	127.2	5.2	31.2	38.1
944,310	882,533	810,407	7.0	8.9	16.5	− 1.9	12.5	10.4
935,091	787,777	657,577	18.7	19.8	42.2	0.3	7.1	7.4
1,087,363	909,927	750,765	19.5	21.2	44.8	5.3	6.1	11.6
717,451	685,900	596,435	4.6	15.0	20.3	− 0.4	7.2	6.8
563,222	533,860	395,745	5.5	34.9	42.3	− 2.4	13.5	10.8
803,487	680,345	682,392	18.1	− 0.3	17.7	4.8	5.6	10.6
511,931	378,647	235,624	35.2	60.7	117.3	− 1.9	20.3	18.1
1,923,787	1,545,210	1,111,662	24.5	39.0	73.1	5.2	16.4	22.4
113,651	109,070	88,964	4.2	22.6	27.7	− 2.3	145.8	140.1
128,138	108,500	62,356	18.1	74.0	105.5	− 4.3	55.3	48.6
49,487	33,190	21,636	49.1	53.4	128.7	23.2	56.6	92.9
286,540	225,622	196,364	27.0	14.9	45.9	15.1	16.0	33.5
151,789	148,522	112,092	2.2	32.5	35.4	1.9	73.1	76.3
111,892	86,805	37,368	28.9	132.3	199.4	31.6	88.5	148.1
289,835	221,756	137,822	30.7	60.9	110.3	16.2	14.4	33.0
14,579	12,623	13,067	15.5	− 3.4	11.6	21.7	§	82.6
317,726	250,573	182,767	26.8	37.1	73.8	− 4.0	34.9	29.4
198,399	164,646	116,522	20.5	41.3	70.3	− 3.2	24.6	20.6
1,238,800	799,742	607,245	54.9	31.7	104.0	23.0	32.1	62.6

TABLE III—PER CENT OF THE ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906.

	Total			Cities 25,000 and Over			Outside Principal Cities		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	55.4	55.4	55.6	59.0	60.9	66.3	53.0	52.4	51.0
New England									
Maine	40.4	37.6	35.7	55.7	56.3	47.9	36.9	34.8	34.6
New Hampshire	53.7	53.2	54.9	77.6	76.8	84.2	46.0	46.2	49.8
Vermont	51.9	47.3	52.7	.....	.....	.....	51.9	47.3	52.7
Massachusetts	64.2	63.3	66.0	69.0	68.0	74.5	55.3	54.8	53.9
Rhode Island	69.0	67.3	67.6	71.1	73.7	81.6	64.7	56.3	48.4
Connecticut	66.1	70.4	65.9	74.5	83.6	78.2	57.3	58.7	58.1
Middle Atlantic									
New York	63.8	64.5	72.0	70.2	71.0	86.2	48.1	48.6	46.7
New Jersey	59.2	57.7	51.8	67.2	69.2	58.9	49.2	46.1	45.3
Pennsylvania	63.1	64.3	58.1	67.3	71.4	59.8	59.8	59.2	57.0
East North Central									
Ohio	49.1	52.5	50.8	53.0	56.3	48.4	45.5	49.8	52.1
Indiana	52.9	51.5	46.8	49.3	45.6	52.5	54.7	53.0	45.6
Illinois	52.4	52.8	56.0	55.8	55.9	65.5	48.3	49.6	48.6
Michigan	44.6	43.3	49.7	50.0	47.3	62.3	38.8	40.7	45.7
Wisconsin	55.6	57.4	62.6	56.0	57.3	63.7	55.4	57.5	62.3
West North Central									
Minnesota	52.7	52.7	61.3	51.0	47.7	58.4	53.4	55.1	62.5
Iowa	52.4	50.6	48.1	48.7	46.2	46.1	53.3	51.6	48.3
Missouri	54.8	53.2	53.5	59.8	57.1	56.8	51.2	50.8	51.8
North Dakota	55.2	49.0	47.6	.....	.....	.....	55.2	49.0	47.6
South Dakota	49.2	42.9	45.7	46.3	.....	.....	49.4	42.9	45.7
Nebraska	47.6	45.6	42.5	51.3	50.2	38.7	46.6	44.5	43.4
Kansas	50.0	44.4	38.3	55.3	49.2	44.0	49.0	43.7	37.8
South Atlantic									
Delaware	54.2	50.9	49.6	62.7	60.6	62.4	44.6	41.9	39.6
Maryland	55.5	57.6	55.4	59.1	58.0	61.3	50.7	57.2	50.4
District of Columbia	48.3	48.9	57.3	48.3	48.9	57.3	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	64.9	62.3	59.8	56.6	62.2	65.8	68.1	62.3	59.1
West Virginia	44.7	44.7	39.6	62.2	58.7	74.9	41.9	43.5	38.1
North Carolina	74.2	68.7	61.3	71.8	71.6	.....	74.5	68.6	61.3
South Carolina	72.1	75.6	72.3	68.6	66.8	66.4	72.4	76.3	72.6
Georgia	63.0	66.7	64.9	58.1	59.3	69.0	64.2	68.0	64.4
Florida	53.3	51.2	49.0	43.6	47.4	50.5	58.0	51.9	48.8
East South Central									
Kentucky	57.7	57.8	57.2	61.4	64.7	85.3	56.8	56.3	51.4
Tennessee	59.2	54.4	49.8	68.4	59.8	52.7	56.5	53.1	49.2
Alabama	70.8	66.2	62.4	75.6	66.3	63.6	69.9	66.2	62.2
Mississippi	65.1	62.9	59.4	.....	.....	.....	65.1	62.9	59.4
West South Central									
Arkansas	47.9	51.8	45.0	60.0	55.4	54.5	47.0	51.6	44.6
Louisiana	65.6	62.1	72.6	66.4	57.2	75.3	65.3	63.9	71.7
Oklahoma	35.0	32.5	33.5	35.6	37.1	.....	34.9	32.2	33.5
Texas	56.1	55.9	51.8	57.4	58.0	58.0	55.6	55.5	51.0
Mountain									
Montana	24.3	32.9	38.1	33.9	45.9	80.2	23.5	31.6	32.6
Idaho	37.9	42.6	36.4	.....	.....	.....	37.9	42.6	36.4
Wyoming	30.5	27.0	24.1	.....	.....	.....	30.5	27.0	24.1
Colorado	38.6	36.2	39.8	46.2	39.8	48.1	34.0	33.9	35.6
New Mexico	62.3	67.9	65.3	.....	.....	.....	62.3	67.9	65.3
Arizona	37.7	45.8	32.0	48.8	.....	.....	36.4	45.8	32.0
Utah	90.7	84.7	66.8	85.0	66.2	54.0	94.1	95.3	71.3
Nevada	25.0	20.7	25.3	.....	.....	.....	25.0	20.7	25.3
Pacific									
Washington	28.5	27.0	28.2	33.1	30.6	32.8	24.5	24.6	25.3
Oregon	31.1	30.4	28.1	30.5	31.4	33.1	31.5	29.9	25.8
California	37.7	34.8	39.5	34.7	38.8	49.1	42.8	31.1	33.1

TABLE IV—ADULT MEMBERS PER CHURCH, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total			Cities 25,000 and Over			Outside Principal Cities		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	191	166	150	596	615	638	127	114	105
New England									
Maine	158	126	120	540	517	375	128	107	111
New Hampshire	217	191	200	749	806	852	156	139	163
Vermont	173	140	147	.....	.....	.....	173	140	147
Massachusetts	578	522	490	888	838	839	319	283	269
Rhode Island	618	550	466	870	904	848	373	292	228
Connecticut	482	436	355	849	888	726	304	266	247
Middle Atlantic									
New York	489	466	451	934	1033	1151	182	157	151
New Jersey	415	370	296	740	769	613	238	207	183
Pennsylvania	297	271	221	639	642	533	205	180	154
East North Central									
Ohio	236	211	165	522	574	450	147	138	127
Indiana	173	152	125	378	394	381	137	133	107
Illinois	280	245	220	681	701	789	153	142	125
Michigan	241	183	163	628	606	582	128	120	125
Wisconsin	226	201	189	545	550	560	178	161	159
West North Central									
Minnesota	187	163	167	489	459	493	146	129	132
Iowa	172	144	115	359	342	288	154	129	107
Missouri	171	147	126	626	628	582	105	96	88
North Dakota	89	75	71	.....	.....	.....	89	75	71
South Dakota	100	79	83	335	.....	.....	97	79	83
Nebraska	149	118	97	379	375	272	126	100	86
Kansas	138	112	82	318	277	228	124	103	78
South Atlantic									
Delaware	182	159	145	488	434	404	91	86	81
Maryland	209	189	171	535	570	537	106	112	101
District of Columbia	507	435	469	507	435	469	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	139	123	111	415	400	418	114	105	102
West Virginia	94	83	69	362	425	513	80	76	64
North Carolina	123	102	88	313	273	.....	117	99	88
South Carolina	136	127	112	308	305	368	130	122	109
Georgia	112	106	94	357	300	355	97	96	85
Florida	101	68	61	302	232	181	81	61	58
East South Central									
Kentucky	131	120	124	455	453	648	109	102	97
Tennessee	109	92	82	338	278	242	88	78	72
Alabama	110	97	84	385	293	345	96	88	77
Mississippi	91	87	81	.....	.....	.....	91	87	81
West South Central									
Arkansas	83	76	64	294	208	237	78	74	62
Louisiana	191	168	177	612	551	790	148	137	141
Oklahoma	97	70	52	306	257	.....	86	66	52
Texas	128	108	90	403	369	351	104	94	82
Mountain									
Montana	88	82	163	257	336	572	82	74	132
Idaho	128	104	92	.....	.....	.....	128	104	92
Wyoming	113	93	95	.....	.....	.....	113	93	95
Colorado	170	154	155	347	326	336	120	111	113
New Mexico	138	137	179	.....	.....	.....	138	137	179
Arizona	191	193	158	270	.....	.....	182	193	158
Utah	406	359	254	673	509	368	332	321	235
Nevada	92	97	148	.....	.....	.....	92	97	148
Pacific									
Washington	139	105	103	292	252	245	87	71	70
Oregon	127	102	89	301	260	259	91	76	65
California	266	212	210	464	433	546	167	134	131

TABLE V—INCREASE IN VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES AND

	Amount			Per Cent Increase		
	1926	1916	1906	1916–1926	1906–1916	1906–1926
United States	$3,839,500,610	$1,676,600,582	$1,257,575,867	129.0	33.3	205.3
New England						
Maine	19,186,647	10,478,836	9,955,363	83.1	5.3	92.7
New Hampshire	15,116,044	8,646,642	7,864,991	74.8	9.9	92.2
Vermont	12,235,165	7,062,635	5,939,492	73.2	18.9	106.0
Massachusetts	177,425,721	89,893,220	84,729,445	97.4	6.1	109.4
Rhode Island	23,981,162	12,270,684	9,533,543	95.4	28.7	151.5
Connecticut	73,731,795	33,258,584	29,196,128	121.7	13.9	152.5
Middle Atlantic						
New York	599,055,640	293,210,904	255,166,284	104.3	14.9	134.8
New Jersey	162,654,034	64,699,435	50,907,123	151.4	27.1	219.5
Pennsylvania	439,937,704	208,132,581	173,605,141	111.4	19.9	153.4
East North Central						
Ohio	255,063,123	102,766,009	74,670,765	148.2	37.6	241.6
Indiana	109,400,387	46,218,760	31,081,500	136.7	48.7	252.0
Illinois	266,708,294	103,613,316	66,222,514	157.4	56.5	302.7
Michigan	114,311,555	45,756,864	27,144,250	149.8	68.6	321.1
Wisconsin	93,190,969	39,704,623	27,277,837	134.7	45.6	241.6
West North Central						
Minnesota	82,460,438	39,693,528	26,053,159	107.7	52.4	216.5
Iowa	80,094,921	43,534,798	30,464,860	84.0	42.9	162.9
Missouri	110,022,697	48,877,820	38,059,233	125.1	28.4	189.1
North Dakota	14,726,580	8,521,321	4,576,157	72.8	86.2	221.8
South Dakota	17,285,309	8,024,832	4,538,013	115.4	76.8	280.9
Nebraska	39,377,144	18,702,423	12,114,817	110.5	54.4	225.0
Kansas	54,746,202	23,808,525	14,053,454	129.9	69.4	289.6
South Atlantic						
Delaware	11,276,836	4,847,275	3,250,105	132.6	49.1	247.0
Maryland	65,641,138	29,162,381	23,765,172	125.1	22.7	176.2
District of Columbia	32,351,870	13,937,158	10,025,122	132.1	39.0	222.7
Virginia	74,633,081	29,480,547	19,699,014	153.2	49.7	278.9
West Virginia	41,058,955	15,472,996	9,733,585	165.4	59.0	321.8
North Carolina	80,471,664	25,523,323	14,053,505	215.3	81.6	472.6
South Carolina	37,109,027	16,668,816	10,209,043	122.6	63.3	263.5
Georgia	52,607,249	28,139,165	17,929,183	87.0	56.9	193.4
Florida	54,297,211	11,166,357	5,795,859	386.3	92.7	836.8
East South Central						
Kentucky	60,245,842	24,606,112	18,044,389	144.8	36.4	233.9
Tennessee	54,537,168	22,532,562	14,469,012	142.0	55.7	276.9
Alabama	47,727,675	19,259,812	13,314,993	147.8	44.6	258.5
Mississippi	27,602,319	12,854,262	9,482,229	114.7	35.6	191.1
West South Central						
Arkansas	27,064,498	11,399,038	6,733,375	137.4	69.3	301.9
Louisiana	35,746,390	13,043,865	10,156,116	174.0	24.7	241.9
Oklahoma	37,610,399	10,246,686	4,933,843	267.0	107.7	662.3
Texas	109,736,370	40,491,839	22,949,976	171.0	76.4	378.2
Mountain						
Montana	8,367,362	4,380,231	2,809,779	91.0	55.9	197.8
Idaho	7,199,660	3,434,634	1,726,734	109.6	98.9	317.0
Wyoming	3,857,900	1,610,453	778,142	139.6	107.0	395.8
Colorado	22,713,155	10,010,432	7,723,200	126.9	29.6	194.1
New Mexico	4,361,099	1,951,963	956,605	123.4	104.1	355.9
Arizona	4,948,775	1,770,803	798,975	179.5	121.6	519.4
Utah	13,546,969	6,204,698	3,612,422	118.3	71.8	275.0
Nevada	1,017,900	514,733	402,350	97.8	27.9	153.0
Pacific						
Washington	26,768,137	12,768,638	8,082,986	109.6	58.0	231.2
Oregon	17,326,319	7,735,283	4,620,793	124.0	67.4	275.0
California	118,961,120	40,510,180	28,065,261	193.7	44.3	323.9

VALUE PER ADULT MEMBER, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

Per Adult Member								
Total			Cities 25,000 and over			Outside principal cities		
1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
$ 86.63	$44.37	$39.46	$106.26	$56.49	$53.67	$ 72.07	$36.75	$31.53
83.81	51.04	53.05	100.93	56.63	82.62	78.03	49.70	49.47
85.03	56.63	45.83	57.94	44.63	36.60	99.87	53.59	50.33
93.51	58.68	44.31				93.51	58.68	44.31
91.40	53.67	58.95	87.26	51.55	55.90	101.91	58.42	56.34
70.47	43.92	39.27	76.59	47.24	35.29	56.64	36.44	48.70
99.29	52.40	59.48	97.76	46.90	54.57	101.38	59.32	63.69
115.98	63.39	58.72	169.89	64.92	57.09	133.46	61.83	64.06
106.90	54.89	61.33	98.32	47.73	53.94	121.35	65.77	70.21
106.86	57.08	61.18	116.00	63.21	79.38	99.10	51.75	47.73
109.99	50.96	45.84	125.70	52.68	61.85	92.42	49.53	38.40
93.31	44.67	36.38	118.45	56.79	42.85	81.32	41.88	34.81
99.76	45.23	32.17	102.36	44.10	39.32	96.98	46.48	34.12
83.08	45.33	29.61	83.23	49.08	32.46	82.88	42.52	28.40
84.39	40.20	29.41	97.75	46.23	37.13	78.29	37.85	27.18
85.87	48.53	32.87	112.49	68.56	43.83	73.65	40.31	28.50
90.08	52.88	41.92	130.23	65.12	65.62	85.54	50.45	38.75
81.14	39.07	32.77	99.80	50.93	48.71	65.12	30.79	24.05
68.21	45.39	32.42				68.21	45.39	32.42
77.93	46.42	30.21	149.92			74.27	46.42	30.21
87.79	43.33	37.85	117.49	60.38	67.50	78.55	44.98	32.03
87.37	44.99	34.15	110.50	52.08	39.99	82.49	43.83	33.61
121.99	62.29	47.82	136.29	70.82	50.67	99.38	50.80	44.30
106.25	52.25	50.25	112.88	57.35	59.48	95.79	47.03	40.90
159.84	91.79	74.01	159.84	91.79	74.01			
71.13	33.60	26.63	125.08	62.78	59.07	53.91	26.64	22.59
87.60	40.24	35.09	141.20	67.39	68.56	74.92	37.17	32.19
63.64	25.77	18.59	183.15	81.94		53.43	23.67	18.59
47.59	23.17	16.87	110.52	69.24	67.81	42.54	19.93	14.48
43.11	24.84	18.90	95.88	59.59	50.08	31.45	19.32	14.60
116.11	37.51	28.15	145.87	71.38	56.16	105.26	31.82	25.57
63.80	27.88	22.27	103.16	53.97	32.81	52.66	21.50	18.69
58.32	28.60	22.00	105.00	53.10	49.91	41.53	21.89	16.18
43.89	21.17	17.74	102.13	49.48	50.02	32.55	16.71	13.85
38.47	18.74	15.90				38.47	18.74	15.90
48.05	21.35	17.01	98.42	66.64	60.16	43.38	19.22	15.05
44.49	19.17	15.32	75.69	35.34	25.91	31.41	13.82	11.84
73.47	27.06	20.94	131.40	49.86		62.22	25.08	20.94
57.04	26.20	20.64	93.32	47.20	40.49	45.16	21.71	18.03
73.62	40.16	31.58	71.92	34.86	34.81	73.81	40.95	30.54
56.19	31.66	27.69				56.19	31.66	27.69
77.96	48.52	35.97				77.96	48.52	35.97
79.27	44.37	39.33	101.90	56.68	49.12	60.74	35.24	32.66
28.73	13.14	8.53				28.73	13.14	8.53
44.23	20.40	21.38	84.40			37.82	20.40	21.38
46.74	27.98	26.21	62.88	47.11	57.67	37.75	20.37	17.93
69.82	40.78	30.79				69.82	40.78	30.79
84.25	50.96	44.23	93.68	63.14	61.28	73.28	40.75	30.52
87.33	46.98	39.66	106.83	52.20	54.37	73.86	40.79	31.15
96.03	50.65	46.22	106.94	56.22	51.34	80.84	44.32	41.20

TABLE VI—ADULT INHABITANTS PER CHURCH, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total			Cities 25,000 and Over			Outside Principal Cities		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	344	300	270	1009	1011	962	239	217	206
New England	683	595	539	1226	1183	1069	457	398	392
Maine	392	337	337	970	917	783	346	308	321
New Hampshire	403	360	365	966	1048	1012	339	301	329
Vermont	332	295	280	.....	.....	.....	332	295	280
Massachusetts	900	825	741	1286	1233	1126	577	516	498
Rhode Island	895	817	689	1225	1227	1038	577	519	472
Connecticut	730	620	538	1140	1061	929	530	454	425
Middle Atlantic	613	560	495	1164	1202	1128	371	327	303
New York	767	722	626	1330	1455	1335	378	322	322
New Jersey	701	641	572	1101	1112	1041	484	448	404
Pennsylvania	472	421	380	949	900	891	342	304	271
East North Central	466	394	328	1073	1116	1000	308	277	252
Ohio	481	401	324	987	1020	930	322	277	244
Indiana	327	295	266	766	864	726	251	251	235
Illinois	534	465	392	1220	1254	1206	316	286	257
Michigan	540	422	328	1256	1282	934	331	294	273
Wisconsin	406	350	302	972	959	879	322	281	255
West North Central	297	262	230	880	904	835	239	214	194
Minnesota	355	309	272	957	962	845	273	234	211
Iowa	328	284	240	738	741	624	289	250	221
Missouri	311	277	236	1046	1099	1024	205	189	171
North Dakota	161	152	149	.....	.....	.....	161	152	149
South Dakota	203	185	183	723	.....	.....	196	185	183
Nebraska	313	258	227	739	747	703	269	224	198
Kansas	277	253	215	575	562	517	252	235	206
South Atlantic	208	182	171	727	686	694	165	153	151
Delaware	336	312	293	778	716	647	205	204	205
Maryland	376	328	308	906	984	877	210	196	200
District of Columbia	1051	889	818	1051	889	818	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	214	197	186	733	642	636	168	169	173
West Virginia	211	186	173	581	724	685	192	175	168
North Carolina	165	148	143	436	382	.....	157	145	143
South Carolina	188	168	155	450	457	554	179	160	150
Georgia	178	158	145	614	506	514	151	141	133
Florida	189	132	125	694	488	359	140	117	118
East South Central	110	164	160	384	522	571	96	148	146
Kentucky	227	208	216	741	700	759	192	181	189
Tennessee	185	169	165	494	465	459	156	147	146
Alabama	155	146	135	510	441	542	138	132	124
Mississippi	140	138	136	.....	.....	.....	140	138	136
West South Central	233	197	174	748	697	730	197	175	160
Arkansas	173	147	142	489	376	434	165	144	138
Louisiana	290	271	244	921	964	1048	227	214	197
Oklahoma	277	216	156	860	691	.....	245	205	156
Texas	228	193	174	702	636	605	188	169	161
Mountain	376	318	364	744	797	696	340	281	334
Montana	361	249	427	758	733	713	348	233	406
Idaho	337	243	254	.....	.....	.....	337	243	254
Wyoming	370	346	394	.....	.....	.....	370	346	394
Colorado	440	426	389	751	818	698	352	327	318
New Mexico	222	201	275	.....	.....	.....	222	201	275
Arizona	506	421	493	554	.....	.....	500	421	493
Utah	448	424	380	792	769	682	353	337	330
Nevada	368	468	586	.....	.....	.....	368	468	586
Pacific	593	486	436	1187	996	945	358	346	327
Washington	489	390	366	881	823	747	354	288	278
Oregon	409	336	318	988	829	782	289	256	251
California	706	610	531	1337	1114	1114	390	432	304

TABLE VII.—VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES PER ADULT INHABITANT, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total			Cities 25,000 and Over			Outside Principal Cities		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	$48.01	$24.57	$21.93	$62.73	$34.38	$35.57	$38.20	$19.25	$16.07
New England									
Maine	33 83	19 18	16 94	56 24	31 90	39.59	28.81	17.29	17.13
New Hampshire	45 67	26 93	25 15	44 94	34.29	25.77	45 91	24.75	25.04
Vermont	48 55	27 78	23 37	...	...	...	48 55	27.78	23.37
Massachusetts	78 71	33 96	37 00	60 23	35 04	41 64	55 89	32.00	30.38
Rhode Island	48 66	29 55	26 55	54 42	34 81	28 73	36.63	20 50	23.56
Connecticut	85 59	36 88	39 18	72 79	39 22	42.66	58.05	34.82	36.97
Middle Atlantic									
New York	73 40	41 01	42 26	77 20	45 48	49.22	64.19	30 02	29.89
New Jersey	66 23	31 09	31 78	66 11	33 03	31 76	59 69	30.34	31.79
Pennsylvania	57 39	36 71	35 56	78 11	45 10	47.45	59.30	30.66	27.19
East North Central									
Ohio	54 65	26 77	23 31	66 56	29 65	29 93	42.03	24.65	19.99
Indiana	49 32	22 98	17 04	58 44	25 89	22.51	44.50	22.21	15.89
Illinois	52 39	23 86	18 01	57 13	24 67	19 85	46.39	23.05	16.59
Michigan	37 10	19 12	14 70	41 58	23 19	20 22	32 15	17.31	12.99
Wisconsin	46 95	23 09	18 41	54 79	26.51	23.65	43.40	21.77	16.93
West North Central									
Minnesota	45 21	25 58	20 13	57 42	32 67	25 60	39.35	22.22	17.80
Iowa	47 16	26 77	20 16	53 67	30.12	30.27	45.55	26 03	18.74
Missouri	44 49	20 80	17 52	59.69	29.08	27.69	33 32	15 65	12.45
North Dakota	37 65	22 23	15 43	...	.....	.....	37.65	22.23	15.43
South Dakota	38 36	19 92	13 80	69 38	...	.....	36.68	19.92	13.80
Nebraska	41 81	22 02	16 10	60 24	30 61	26.11	36 60	20.01	13 90
Kansas	43 76	19 98	13 07	61.09	25 64	17.60	40.45	19.16	12.71
South Atlantic									
Delaware	66 09	31 74	23 73	85 45	42.93	31.64	44.32	21.29	17.53
Maryland	59 04	30 09	27 81	66 74	33 25	36.45	48.57	26.91	20.62
District of Columbia	77 17	44 92	42 42	77 17	44 92	42 42	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	46 15	20 92	15 93	70 80	39 07	38 88	36 69	16 59	13 36
West Virginia	39 17	17 98	13 90	87 87	39 58	51.36	31.41	16 17	12 26
North Carolina	47 24	17 72	11 41	131 42	58 66	....	39.78	16 25	11.41
South Carolina	34 33	17 51	12 20	75 78	46 25	44 99	30.81	15.20	10.51
Georgia	27 16	16 56	12 27	55 69	35 34	34.57	20.19	13.14	9.40
Florida	61 96	19 22	13 78	63 56	33.85	28.35	61.10	16.52	12.48
East South Central									
Kentucky	36 84	16 11	12 73	63 34	34 91	27 97	29.90	12.11	9.61
Tennessee	34 56	15 56	10 95	71 86	31 75	26 30	23.45	11.63	7.96
Alabama	31 98	14 02	11 06	77 21	32.82	31.83	22.77	11.06	8.62
Mississippi	25 96	11 78	9 44	...	...	....	25.06	11.78	9.44
West South Central									
Arkansas	23 01	11 66	7 65	59 09	36 92	32 80	20.39	9.93	6.72
Louisiana	29 20	11 99	11 12	50 28	20 22	19 52	20.51	8.83	8.49
Oklahoma	25 74	8 86	7 02	46 75	18 52	...	21.73	8.07	7.02
Texas	31 97	14 65	10 69	53 59	27 40	23.50	25.11	12.04	9.20
Mountain									
Montana	17 86	13 21	12 05	41 07	16 00	27.92	17.38	12.92	9.96
Idaho	21 32	13 46	10 07	...	...	...	21.32	13.49	10.07
Wyoming	23 79	13 11	8 67	...	...	...	23 79	13.11	8.67
Colorado	30 60	16 06	15 66	47 03	22 55	23 62	20.67	11.95	11.64
New Mexico	17 99	8 93	5 57	...	...	...	17.90	8.93	5.57
Arizona	16 67	9 34	6 84	41 14	...	...	13.76	9.34	6.84
Utah	42 37	23 70	17 52	53 44	31 19	31.15	35.54	19.41	12.78
Nevada	17.49	8.46	7 80	...	...	...	17.49	8.46	7.80
Pacific									
Washington	24 01	13 78	12 46	31 01	19 34	20 07	17.97	10.03	7.73
Oregon	27 14	14 27	11 14	32 61	18 26	17 99	23.24	12.18	8.04
California	36 17	17 61	18 24	37 09	21 82	25 18	34 60	13.77	13.65

TABLE VIII—DEBT ON EDIFICE VALUE PER ADULT MEMBER, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total			Cities 25,000 and Over			Outside Principal Cities		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	$ 9.76	$ 4.36	$ 3.39	$14.31	$ 7.19	$ 6.15	$ 6.38	$ 2.58	$ 1.85
New England									
Maine	6.68	3.67	3.27	8.63	4.27	7.09	6.02	3.53	2.81
New Hampshire	6.27	4.37	3.65	7.99	6.50	5.12	5.33	3.32	3.21
Vermont	3.03	2.88	3.51				3.03	2.88	3.51
Massachusetts	7.76	4.29	5.13	8.25	4.45	5.80	6.63	3.94	4.68
Rhode Island	5.74	5.13	4.38	6.64	5.37	4.29	3.72	4.58	4.60
Connecticut	9.32	5.25	5.66	11.08	5.50	7.12	6.93	4.93	4.40
Middle Atlantic									
New York	11.89	7.85	6.53	13.53	8.76	7.27	10.69	4.58	4.10
New Jersey	13.50	7.25	8.18	12.54	7.00	8.79	14.57	7.63	7.45
Pennsylvania	10.86	5.88	5.48	14.98	7.08	7.56	9.90	4.84	3.95
East North Central									
Ohio	13.87	4.55	3.19	19.33	6.47	6.38	7.77	2.95	1.71
Indiana	10.31	4.11	2.02	19.45	8.16	3.67	5.95	3.18	1.62
Illinois	13.02	5.65	3.07	16.42	7.67	4.37	8.21	3.40	1.71
Michigan	8.96	4.29	1.89	11.43	6.61	2.73	5.44	2.54	1.53
Wisconsin	9.02	4.35	3.11	16.54	8.21	6.22	5.59	2.86	2.21
West North Central									
Minnesota	9.87	4.81	2.61	18.56	9.61	4.48	5.89	2.85	1.86
Iowa	6.55	3.58	2.09	16.21	8.30	6.22	4.38	2.65	1.54
Missouri	7.26	3.52	2.80	11.15	6.50	6.38	3.91	1.45	.85
North Dakota	6.41	5.26	3.29				6.41	5.26	3.29
South Dakota	6.80	3.61	1.55	31.30			5.56	3.61	1.55
Nebraska	8.59	2.60	1.66	21.14	4.69	5.28	4.69	2.05	.95
Kansas	9.42	3.05	1.38	21.31	4.87	3.73	6.91	2.76	1.16
South Atlantic									
Delaware	8.67	4.37	3.66	11.39	5.44	5.56	4.36	2.93	1.31
Maryland	13.36	4.71	4.13	16.72	6.42	6.89	8.06	2.96	1.94
District of Columbia	18.04	13.77	11.60	18.04	13.77	11.60			
Virginia	7.96	2.37	1.35	20.61	6.99	3.93	3.92	1.27	1.03
West Virginia	9.86	3.59	1.85	20.47	10.38	4.59	7.35	2.83	1.61
North Carolina	6.10	13.19	.66	26.89	5.93		4.32	1.15	.66
South Carolina	3.88	1.33	.58	13.26	3.46	1.95	3.12	1.18	.51
Georgia	2.93	1.09	.89	10.43	3.46	4.03	1.27	7.09	.46
Florida	15.39	2.73	2.09	21.84	7.29	7.71	13.04	1.96	1.57
East South Central									
Kentucky	5.40	1.67	1.06	13.09	4.65	2.21	3.23	.95	.68
Tennessee	6.26	1.76	.68	16.81	5.19	2.53	2.16	.82	2.92
Alabama	4.19	1.34	.70	14.82	5.66	2.93	2.12	.66	.43
Mississippi	3.03	.89	.58				3.03	.89	.58
West South Central									
Arkansas	5.20	1.57	.91	20.93	8.08	4.54	3.73	1.27	.75
Louisiana	4.96	1.55	1.01	9.49	3.31	2.62	3.06	.95	.48
Oklahoma	11.86	2.60	1.85	31.95	8.07		7.96	2.12	1.85
Texas	7.04	2.02	.85	17.67	5.94	2.95	3.56	1.19	.57
Mountain									
Montana	7.11	4.18	2.19	11.06	6.06	3.89	6.71	3.91	1.64
Idaho	5.01	2.48	1.92				5.01	2.48	1.92
Wyoming	7.05	2.57	2.10				7.05	2.57	2.10
Colorado	11.34	5.17	3.15	17.37	7.65	4.39	6.39	3.34	2.32
New Mexico	2.28	.78	.48				2.28	.78	.48
Arizona	3.79	1.58	1.91	9.18			2.93	1.58	1.91
Utah	2.42	1.48	1.10	4.77	3.00	3.65	1.12	.88	.43
Nevada	9.09	3.49	1.48				9.09	3.49	1.48
Pacific									
Washington	11.31	8.96	4.56	18.85	13.74	7.86	9.03	4.95	1.90
Oregon	10.73	5.90	2.21	15.85	9.16	3.53	7.23	4.10	1.45
California	15.44	6.24	4.18	17.73	7.51	5.36	12.24	4.81	3.03

TABLE IX—DEBT ON EDIFICE VALUE PER ADULT INHABITANT, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total			Cities 25,000 and Over			Outside Principal Cities		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	$5.41	$2.42	$1.88	$ 8.45	$4.38	$4.08	$3.38	$1.35	$ .94
New England									
Maine	2.69	1.38	1.17	4.81	2.41	3.40	2.22	1.23	.97
New Hampshire	3.37	2.33	2.00	6.20	4.99	4.31	2.45	1.54	1.60
Vermont	1.58	1.37	1 85	.....	.....	.....	1.58	1.37	1.85
Massachusetts	4.99	2.72	3.58	5.69	3.02	4.32	3.67	2.16	2.52
Rhode Island	3.96	3.45	2.96	4.71	3.96	3.50	2.41	2.57	2.23
Connecticut	6.16	3.69	3.73	8.25	4.60	5.57	3.97	2.89	2.55
Middle Atlantic									
New York	9.50	5.06	4.70	9.51	6.22	6.27	9.47	2.22	1.91
New Jersey	7.87	4.19	4.24	8.43	4.84	5.17	7.17	3.52	3.37
Pennsylvania	6.85	3.78	3.19	8.07	5.05	4.52	5.93	2.87	2.25
East North Central									
Ohio	6.82	2.39	1.62	10.24	3.64	3.09	3.53	1.47	.89
Indiana	5.45	2.12	.94	9.60	3.72	1.93	3.26	1.69	.74
Illinois	6.83	2.98	1.72	9.17	4.29	2.86	3.96	1.69	.83
Michigan	4.00	1.85	.94	5.71	3.12	1.70	2.11	1.04	.70
Wisconsin	5.02	2.50	1.95	9.27	4.70	3.96	3.10	1.64	2.72
West North Central									
Minnesota	5.20	2.54	1.60	9.47	4.58	2.62	3.15	1.57	1.16
Iowa	3.43	1.81	1.00	7.89	3.84	2.87	2.33	1.37	.74
Missouri	3.98	1.88	1.50	6.67	3.71	3.63	2.00	.74	.44
North Dakota	3 54	2.57	1.56	.....	.....	.....	3.54	2.57	1.56
South Dakota	3.35	1.55	.71	14.49	.....	.....	2.74	1.55	.71
Nebraska	4.09	1.19	.71	10.84	2.35	2.04	2.18	.91	.41
Kansas	4.71	1.36	.53	11.78	2.40	1.64	3.39	1.20	.44
South Atlantic									
Delaware	4.70	2.23	1.82	7.14	3.30	3.47	1.94	1.23	.52
Maryland	7.42	2.71	2.45	9.88	3.72	4.22	4.09	1.70	.98
District of Columbia	8.71	6.74	6.65	8.71	6.74	6.65	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	5.16	1.48	.81	11.66	4.35	2.58	2.67	.79	.61
West Virginia	4.41	1.61	.73	12.74	6.09	3.44	3.08	1.23	.61
North Carolina	4.53	9.07	.40	19.29	4.25	.....	3.22	.79	.40
South Carolina	2.80	1.01	.42	9.09	2.31	1.29	2.26	.90	.37
Georgia	1.84	.72	.58	6.06	2.05	2.78	.82	4.82	.30
Florida	8.21	1.40	1.02	9.52	3.46	3.89	7.57	1.02	.77
East South Central									
Kentucky	3.12	.97	.61	8.04	3.01	1.88	1.83	.53	.35
Tennessee	3.71	.96	.34	11.51	3.11	1.33	1.39	.43	.14
Alabama	2.97	.89	.44	11.21	3.76	1.86	1.48	.43	.27
Mississippi	1.98	.56	.34	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.56	.34
West South Central									
Arkansas	2.49	.81	.41	12.57	4.48	2.47	1.76	.65	.33
Louisiana	3.25	.96	.73	6.30	1.91	1.97	2.06	.61	.34
Oklahoma	4.16	.84	.62	11.37	3.00	.....	2.78	.68	.62
Texas	3.95	1.13	.44	10.15	3.45	1.71	1.98	.66	.29
Mountain									
Montana	1.73	1.38	.84	3.74	2.78	3.12	1.58	1.23	.54
Idaho	1.91	1.06	.70	.....	.....	.....	1.91	1.06	.70
Wyoming	2.15	.69	.51	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.69	.51
Colorado	4.38	1.87	1.26	8.02	3.04	2.11	2.18	1.13	.83
New Mexico	1.42	.53	.31	.....	.....	.....	1.42	.53	.31
Arizona	1.43	.73	.61	4.47	.....	.....	1.07	.73	.61
Utah	2.20	1.25	.74	4.05	1.98	1.97	1.05	.83	.31
Nevada	2.28	.72	.37	.....	.....	.....	2.28	.72	.37
Pacific									
Washington	4.08	2.42	1.28	6.24	4.21	2.58	2.21	1.22	.48
Oregon	3.34	1.79	.62	4.84	2.87	1.17	2.27	1.22	.37
California	5.81	2.17	1.65	6.15	2.91	2.63	5.24	1.49	1.01

TABLE X—CHURCH EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER AND PER ADULT

	Per Adult Member					
	Total		Cities 25,000 and over		Outside principal cities	
	1926	1916	1926	1916	1926	1916
United States	$18.44	$ 8.70	$21.17	$ 9.19	$16.41	$ 8.40
New England						
Maine	20.17	10.08	20.84	9.55	19.95	10.21
New Hampshire	16.25	10.10	12.45	7.69	18.34	11.29
Vermont	16.91	9.38	.....	.....	16.91	9.38
Massachusetts	17.86	8.95	17.38	8.70	18.95	9.49
Rhode Island	16.79	7.93	17.01	7.66	16.32	8.54
Connecticut	18.27	9.49	17.51	8.78	19.30	10.38
Middle Atlantic						
New York	19.93	8.57	18.44	7.70	25.22	11.70
New Jersey	22.25	10.85	19.80	8.70	26.37	14.12
Pennsylvania	20.87	10.40	21.48	10.80	20.36	10.05
East North Central						
Ohio	22.38	9.78	24.92	9.75	19.55	9.81
Indiana	19.55	9.22	23.90	11.13	17.48	8.79
Illinois	22.37	9.34	23.24	8.17	21.14	10.66
Michigan	18.88	10.47	18.52	11.19	19.39	9.94
Wisconsin	17.69	8.54	20.35	8.42	16.48	8.58
West North Central						
Minnesota	20.45	10.82	24.84	11.94	18.44	10.36
Iowa	20.48	13.59	25.74	14.97	19.29	13.31
Missouri	16.95	7.89	20.26	8.70	14.11	7.33
North Dakota	17.02	13.28	.....	.....	17.02	13.28
South Dakota	19.74	13.65	33.93	.....	19.02	13.65
Nebraska	22.38	13.74	25.48	11.56	21.41	14.31
Kansas	22.29	13.38	24.49	11.96	21.82	13.61
South Atlantic						
Delaware	21.03	10.36	21.00	10.35	21.07	10.37
Maryland	22.21	9.17	23.50	9.16	20.17	9.18
District of Columbia	29.75	13.13	29.75	13.13	.....	.....
Virginia	14.52	7.29	24.47	12.42	11.34	6.07
West Virginia	17.99	7.91	25.97	12.68	16.10	7.37
North Carolina	14.16	6.19	39.29	15.34	12.01	5.84
South Carolina	10.40	5.15	18.45	8.38	9.75	4.92
Georgia	10.04	5.18	23.23	9.44	7.13	4.50
Florida	29.06	8.47	31.40	10.19	28.21	8.18
East South Central						
Kentucky	13.13	5.89	21.31	9.35	10.81	5.05
Tennessee	13.28	5.76	24.43	9.89	9.28	4.63
Alabama	11.22	4.61	24.76	7.75	8.59	4.11
Mississippi	11.14	4.82	.....	.....	11.14	4.82
West South Central						
Arkansas	13.30	5.76	20.94	10.36	12.59	5.54
Louisiana	10.52	4.09	15.72	6.52	8.34	3.28
Oklahoma	20.99	8.85	29.58	12.63	19.33	8.52
Texas	15.04	7.41	21.05	10.33	13.06	6.78
Mountain						
Montana	17.16	13.08	19.53	12.87	16.90	13.11
Idaho	13.51	7.48	.....	.....	13.51	7.48
Wyoming	18.97	11.89	.....	.....	18.97	11.89
Colorado	20.37	10.76	23.21	11.50	18.05	10.21
New Mexico	7.33	3.12	.....	.....	7.33	3.12
Arizona	12.05	4.84	24.11	.....	10.12	4.84
Utah	7.50	3.38	10.82	5.41	5.65	2.57
Nevada	19.48	7.75	.....	.....	19.48	7.75
Pacific						
Washington	24.55	12.34	24.77	12.35	24.30	12.34
Oregon	22.53	10.83	24.56	10.88	21.12	10.81
California	25.42	10.60	25.59	9.49	25.18	11.86

INHABITANT AND INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES, BY STATES, 1926 AND 1916

Per Adult Inhabitant						Amount		Per Cent Increase
Total		Cities 25,000 and over		Outside principal cities				
1926	1916	1926	1916	1926	1916	1926	1916	1916–1926
$10.22	$4.82	$12.50	$5.59	$ 8.70	$4.40	$817,214,528	$328,809,999	148.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,666,126	28,148,031	126.2
8.14	3.79	11.61	5.38	7.36	3.55	4,617,856	2,069,919	123.1
8.73	5.38	9.65	5.91	8.43	5.22	2,889,408	1,725,568	67.4
8.78	4.44	.....	.....	8.78	4.44	2,212,636	1,129,558	95.9
11.47	5.66	12.00	5.92	10.49	5.20	34,664,337	14,984,534	131.3
11.58	5.34	12.09	5.65	10.55	4.81	5,715,351	2,216,317	157.9
12.07	6.68	13.04	7.34	11.05	6.09	13,566,538	6,022,135	125.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,536,781	90,209,142	147.8
12.71	5.53	12.95	5.46	12.13	5.68	103,744,414	39,506,789	162.6
13.16	6.27	13.31	6.02	12.97	6.51	33,852,633	12,790,877	164.7
13.16	6.69	14.46	7.70	12.18	5.95	85,939,734	37,911,476	126.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,149,482	69,684,109	158.5
11.00	5.14	13.20	5.49	8.89	4.88	51,909,879	19,726,849	163.1
10.34	4.75	11.79	5.07	9.56	4.66	22,923,895	9,544,823	140.2
11.73	4.93	12.97	4.57	10.21	5.28	59,804,934	21,405,351	179.4
8.43	4.53	9.25	5.29	7.52	4.05	25,972,659	10,573,183	145.6
9.84	4.91	11.41	4.83	9.14	4.94	19,538,115	8,433,903	131.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,889,403	47,157,530	97.0
10.77	5.70	12.68	5.69	9.85	5.71	19,639,054	8,849,638	121.9
10.72	6.88	12.53	6.92	10.28	6.87	18,209,800	11,187,283	62.8
9.29	4.20	12.12	4.97	7.22	3.72	22,986,444	9,870,091	132.9
9.39	6.51	.....	.....	9.39	6.51	3,673,802	2,494,057	47.3
9.72	5.86	15.70	.....	9.39	5.86	4,378,366	2,360,111	85.5
10.66	6.26	13.07	5.80	9.98	6.37	10,037,396	5,315,969	88.8
11.15	5.94	13.54	5.89	10.70	5.95	13,964,541	7,080,381	97.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,212,391	35,573,904	173.3
11.39	5.28	13.17	6.28	9.40	4.35	1,943,766	806,300	141.1
12.33	5.28	13.89	5.31	10.23	5.25	13,719,992	5,116,089	168.2
14.37	6.42	14.37	6.42	.....	.....	6,022,286	1,993,344	202.1
9.42	4.54	13.85	7.73	7.72	3.78	15,233,511	6,398,567	138.1
8.04	3.53	16.16	7.45	6.75	3.20	8,431,372	3,039,781	177.4
10.51	4.25	28.19	10.98	8.94	4.01	17,904,444	6,126,046	192.3
7.50	3.89	12.65	5.60	7.07	3.75	8,109,796	3,701,891	119.1
6.33	3.46	13.49	5.60	4.58	3.06	12,255,339	5,870,577	108.8
15.50	4.34	13.68	4.83	16.38	4.25	13,591,885	2,521,309	439.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,011,950	17,241,508	161.1
7.58	3.40	13.08	6.05	6.14	2.84	12,397,663	5,198,845	138.5
7.86	3.14	16.70	5.91	5.24	2.46	12,422,225	4,540,361	173.6
7.95	3.05	18.72	5.14	6.00	2.72	12,202,007	4,193,900	190.9
7.26	3.03	.....	.....	7.26	3.03	7,990,055	3,308,402	141.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,618,692	20,655,882	169.3
6.37	2.98	12.57	5.74	5.92	2.86	7,491,518	3,075,080	143.6
6.91	2.54	10.44	3.73	5.45	2.10	8,454,531	2,781,655	203.9
7.35	2.88	10.52	4.69	6.75	2.74	10,747,222	3,352,142	220.6
8.43	4.14	12.09	6.00	7.27	3.76	28,925,421	11,447,005	152.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,375,128	6,790,183	126.4
4.16	4.30	6.61	5.90	3.98	4.14	1,949,976	1,426,693	36.7
5.12	3.19	.....	.....	5.12	3.19	1,730,793	811,725	113.2
5.79	3.21	.....	.....	5.79	3.21	938,818	393,873	138.4
7.86	3.89	10.71	4.57	6.14	3.46	5,837,497	2,427,365	140.5
4.57	2.12	.....	.....	4.57	2.12	1,113,266	463,296	140.3
4.54	2.22	11.75	.....	3.68	2.22	1,347,943	420,437	220.6
6.80	2.86	9.20	3.58	5.32	2.45	2,172,773	748,931	190.1
4.88	1.61	.....	.....	4.88	1.61	284,062	97,863	190.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,754,575	13,349,710	227.8
7.00	3.34	8.20	3.78	5.96	3.04	7,800,256	3,092,834	152.2
7.00	3.29	7.50	3.41	6.65	3.23	4,469,148	1,783,554	150.6
9.57	3.68	8.87	3.68	10.78	3.68	31,485,171	8,473,322	271.6

TABLE XI—PER CENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN CHURCH, BY DIVISIONS, 1926

	Adult Males			Adult Females		
	Population	Members	Per Cent in Church	Population	Members	Per Cent in Church
United States	40,761,580	19,656,452	48.2	39,208,089	24,663,052	62.9
Old Colonial	11,552,267	6,541,593	56.6	11,499,075	7,864,272	68.4
New England	2,870,057	1,614,909	56.3	2,919,571	1,946,722	66.7
Middle Atlantic	8,682,210	4,926,684	56.7	8,579,504	5,917,550	69.0
Middle West	13,425,100	6,046,023	45.0	12,710,018	7,317,367	57.6
East North Central	8,780,024	3,909,457	44.5	8,323,216	4,735,587	56.9
West North Central	4,645,076	2,136,566	46.0	4,386,802	2,581,780	58.9
South	11,692,868	5,762,772	49.3	11,418,991	7,886,641	69.1
South Atlantic	5,007,599	2,603,491	52.0	4,958,168	3,559,280	71.8
East South Central	2,939,138	1,539,059	52.4	2,912,972	2,145,156	73.6
West South Central	3,746,131	1,620,222	43.3	3,547,851	2,182,205	61.5
Far West	4,091,345	1,306,064	31.9	3,580,005	1,594,772	44.5
Mountain	1,408,884	537,878	38.2	1,220,168	608,033	49.8
Pacific	2,682,461	768,186	28.6	2,359,837	986,739	41.8

TABLE XII—PER CENT OF NEGRO AND WHITE MEN AND WOMEN IN CHURCH, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

		Adult Males			Adult Females		
		Population	Members	Per Cent in Church	Population	Members	Per Cent in Church
United States							
1926	Total	40,761,580	19,656,452	48.2	39,208,089	24,663,052	62.9
	Negro	3,942,665	1,795,593	45.5	3,974,332	2,904,913	73.1
	White	36,818,915	17,860,859	48.5	35,233,757	21,758,139	61.8
1916	Total	35,023,659	16,610,186	47.4	33,224,501	21,174,762	63.7
	Negro	3,636,671	1,643,686	45.2	3,665,882	2,659,158	72.5
	White	31,386,988	14,966,500	47.7	29,558,619	18,515,604	62.6
1906	Total	29,208,612	13,769,443	47.1	28,133,335	18,098,396	64.3
	Negro	3,305,878	1,292,221	39.1	3,345,788	2,153,701	64.4
	White	25,902,734	12,477,222	48.2	24,787,547	15,944,695	64.3

TABLE XIII—RATIO OF PUPILS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL TO CHILD POPULATION UNDER 19 YEARS, BY STATES, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Estimated Population Under 19 Years			Ratio of Sunday-School Scholars to Population Under 19 Years		
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906
United States	47,674,352	41,250,894	36,610,073	44.1	48.3	40.1
New England	2,953,736	2,562,918	2,225,218	33.0	43.1	44.3
Maine	288,350	275,660	261,644	37.0	47.3	41.1
New Hampshire	158,900	153,310	146,903	39.2	50.6	44.2
Vermont	130,046	129,805	127,801	35.3	47.1	47.9
Massachusetts	1,502,526	1,310,855	1,125,350	33.0	42.4	43.7
Rhode Island	258,489	216,283	184,839	33.2	41.8	43.8
Connecticut	605,462	477,005	378,679	29.2	39.9	47.4
Middle Atlantic	9,371,838	8,032,242	6,892,562	39.8	50.4	47.8
New York	4,035,528	3,553,963	3,099,315	28.5	36.5	40.2
New Jersey	1,405,760	1,114,613	882,380	34.8	45.0	45.8
Pennsylvania	3,903,284	3,363,666	2,910,867	53.6	67.0	56.5
East North Central	9,102,208	7,720,773	6,994,944	45.7	52.2	42.5
Ohio	2,415,600	1,981,108	1,750,649	55.1	67.1	53.7
Indiana	1,177,748	1,083,743	1,061,304	65.7	67.9	48.7
Illinois	2,701,125	2,346,013	2,145,963	40.2	46.2	38.5
Michigan	1,670,480	1,276,556	1,061,729	39.7	43.5	39.0
Wisconsin	1,159,770	1,033,353	975,299	26.8	31.4	28.6
West North Central	5,282,601	4,987,454	4,825,667	47.7	49.1	37.9
Minnesota	1,071,004	928,787	849,165	33.0	35.4	32.2
Iowa	940,124	925,018	942,203	56.8	58.4	43.9
Missouri	1,339,734	1,327,940	1,376,777	48.5	50.0	36.7
North Dakota	310,978	295,092	222,938	33.3	34.7	27.5
South Dakota	302,471	271,837	233,421	40.8	36.4	30.7
Nebraska	570,620	526,781	508,115	47.0	48.2	37.9
Kansas	735,684	712,000	693,047	66.4	64.8	45.3
South Atlantic	7,320,692	6,258,866	5,605,674	53.1	54.5	43.0
Delaware	89,280	80,919	77,148	60.4	69.6	64.7
Maryland	609,880	548,535	522,788	54.1	60.1	50.0
District of Columbia	149,424	116,068	100,617	55.8	64.7	56.4
Virginia	1,156,221	1,028,463	953,699	59.5	58.2	45.1
West Virginia	782,761	640,846	532,832	49.5	52.7	39.9
North Carolina	1,454,722	1,235,437	1,080,320	65.5	59.8	45.1
South Carolina	944,042	843,053	773,270	53.7	53.6	42.5
Georgia	1,534,971	1,378,922	1,255,102	37.0	44.5	36.7
Florida	564,993	386,623	309,899	55.6	53.3	40.2
East South Central	4,402,976	4,168,597	3,995,717	47.4	45.9	33.0
Kentucky	1,135,800	1,076,469	1,052,236	43.7	44.3	29.9
Tennessee	1,140,216	1,067,003	1,030,774	52.9	49.1	34.5
Alabama	1,252,896	1,128,987	1,030,539	48.2	46.5	35.1
Mississippi	880,984	896,138	882,167	43.8	43.4	32.4
West South Central	5,382,713	4,625,107	3,975,747	39.9	38.8	28.1
Arkansas	926,761	830,425	752,728	41.6	41.3	23.6
Louisiana	896,173	828,717	769,650	27.1	26.7	29.9
Oklahoma	1,121,818	910,722	655,941	37.4	34.4	26.5
Texas	2,438,667	2,055,243	1,797,428	45.2	44.7	29.7
Mountain	1,641,482	1,257,070	915,578	33.7	39.3	34.9
Montana	280,085	185,301	114,627	22.3	32.3	29.6
Idaho	230,724	169,938	112,682	37.1	47.4	40.3
Wyoming	91,804	65,667	44,852	33.5	35.2	30.0
Colorado	405,597	335,558	262,611	40.4	41.5	36.9
New Mexico	181,584	162,274	129,246	22.3	27.8	15.5
Arizona	186,010	116,755	69,652	24.2	26.5	21.5
Utah	244,150	198,162	162,860	48.1	54.6	55.2
Nevada	24,151	23,414	19,048	33.6	30.5	24.4
Pacific	2,194,306	1,637,866	1,148,967	44.2	42.0	37.7
Washington	542,914	447,591	321,331	40.4	41.2	35.6
Oregon	308,704	259,178	206,572	46.3	46.4	36.4
California	1,333,644	931,097	651,064	45.6	41.2	37.4

TABLE XIV—PER CENT OF THE ADULT POPULATION IN CHURCH, FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities					Outside Principal Cities
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	
United States							
1926	55.4	59.0	59.3	58.8	57.3	60.1	53.0
1916	55.4	60.9	62.4	56.5	60.6	61.0	52.4
1906	55.6	66.3	73.2	59.9	60.2	59.3	51.0
New England							
1926	61.5	70.0	68.9	72.4	69.5	67.7	52.0
1916	60.7	71.1	69.5	78.7	67.6	67.3	50.3
1906	61.0	75.5	87.1	80.4	68.5	68.4	50.1
Middle Atlantic							
1926	62.8	69.0	68.9	65.7	68.9	74.8	54.3
1916	63.5	70.9	70.5	67.5	75.2	72.1	53.7
1906	64.0	75.0	80.7	57.2	66.7	64.8	51.5
East North Central							
1926	50.5	53.2	55.8	50.3	48.4	49.7	48.1
1916	51.5	54.0	55.8	49.0	50.1	53.4	49.9
1906	53.1	59.0	60.1	57.7	61.0	56.2	50.4
West North Central							
1926	52.2	54.9	56.8	56.0	48.4	52.2	51.3
1916	49.9	52.0	57.9	48.5	47.7	47.1	49.2
1906	49.8	53.6	66.9	49.9	43.4	43.7	48.9
South Atlantic							
1926	61.8	56.4	54.3	56.2	57.7	59.3	63.8
1916	62.0	57.6	54.4	61.8	55.5	63.7	63.1
1906	59.1	62.4	61.3	57.3	66.3	65.4	58.6
East South Central							
1926	63.0	67.7	.....	66.0	69.5	74.9	62.1
1916	60.0	63.2	.....	61.9	60.8	68.3	59.5
1906	56.9	68.5	.....	75.1	60.2	64.6	55.4
West South Central							
1926	52.1	56.3	67.5	56.3	44.3	58.8	51.1
1916	51.8	55.7	57.5	.....	49.5	65.9	51.2
1906	51.9	65.9	.....	75.3	56.1	58.0	50.3
Mountain							
1926	43.6	55.6	.....	52.8	.....	61.6	41.0
1916	45.9	47.1	.....	36.6	64.4	53.5	45.6
1906	43.7	52.9	.....	44.5	54.0	72.9	41.9
Pacific							
1926	34.8	34.0	31.1	33.0	36.6	54.5	35.8
1916	32.2	36.1	38.0	32.7	31.1	41.9	29.2
1906	34.8	42.9	50.8	49.1	37.6	30.9	29.9

TABLE XV—ADULT MEMBERS PER CHURCH FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities		
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	Total	Small Cities*	Rural
United States									
1926	191	596	784	517	453	438	127	274	98
1916	166	615	843	499	491	412	114	.....	.....
1906	150	638	940	565	461	373	105	.....	.....
New England									
1926	420	859	1,052	861	841	755	237	397	142
1916	361	841	989	915	790	708	200	.....	.....
1906	329	807	1,238	824	705	621	197	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic									
1926	385	803	935	674	581	591	201	393	125
1916	355	852	998	771	626	536	175	.....	.....
1906	317	846	1,075	626	529	406	156	.....	.....
East North Central									
1926	235	571	751	468	383	398	148	286	110
1916	203	602	801	438	435	390	138	.....	.....
1906	174	590	747	595	430	364	127	.....	.....
West North Central									
1926	155	483	645	443	317	328	123	239	103
1916	131	470	726	458	321	298	105	.....	.....
1906	114	448	793	431	256	257	95	.....	.....
South Atlantic									
1926	128	410	533	446	336	323	105	213	94
1916	113	395	514	389	319	310	97	.....	.....
1906	101	433	537	469	399	302	88	.....	.....
East South Central									
1926	110	384	.....	376	405	389	96	199	86
1916	98	330	.....	326	404	313	88	.....	.....
1906	91	392	.....	516	241	354	81	.....	.....
West South Central									
1926	121	421	691	409	390	308	101	213	84
1916	102	388	628	.....	351	305	90	.....	.....
1906	90	481	.....	790	454	310	80	.....	.....
Mountain									
1926	164	414	.....	475	.....	335	140	250	106
1916	146	376	.....	344	521	334	128	.....	.....
1906	159	368	.....	339	368	426	140	.....	.....
Pacific									
1926	206	404	500	321	315	348	128	213	87
1916	157	360	490	299	188	307	101	.....	.....
1906	152	405	865	390	317	205	98	.....	.....

* Incorporated places having 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants

TABLE XVI—ADULT INHABITANTS PER CHURCH FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	
United States							
1926	344	1,009	1,321	879	791	729	239
1916	300	1,011	1,351	882	811	675	217
1906	270	962	1,284	943	765	630	206
New England							
1926	683	1,226	1,526	1,189	1,210	1,114	457
1916	595	1,183	1,423	1,163	1,168	1,052	398
1906	539	1,069	1,421	1,025	1,030	909	392
Middle Atlantic							
1926	613	1,164	1,356	1,025	844	790	371
1916	560	1,202	1,417	1,142	832	743	327
1906	495	1,128	1,332	1,095	794	626	303
East North Central							
1926	466	1,073	1,345	930	793	800	308
1916	394	1,116	1,435	893	868	730	277
1906	328	1,000	1,242	1,031	704	647	252
West North Central							
1926	297	880	1,135	791	655	628	239
1916	262	904	1,255	945	674	632	214
1906	230	835	1,185	863	591	588	194
South Atlantic							
1926	208	727	982	793	584	545	165
1916	182	686	945	629	575	486	153
1906	171	694	877	818	602	462	151
East South Central							
1926	175	567	.....	569	584	520	154
1916	164	522	.....	527	664	459	148
1906	160	571	.....	687	400	548	146
West South Central							
1926	233	748	1,023	726	880	525	197
1916	197	697	1,093	.....	711	463	175
1906	174	730	.....	1,048	809	534	160
Mountain							
1926	376	744	.....	898	.....	544	340
1916	318	797	.....	939	809	624	281
1906	364	696	.....	760	682	584	334
Pacific							
1926	593	1,187	1,609	973	860	638	358
1916	486	996	1,289	913	605	732	346
1906	436	945	1,705	795	843	663	327

TABLE XVII—VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES PER ADULT MEMBER FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities		
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	Total	Small Cities*	Rural
United States									
1926	$ 86.63	$106.26	$103.95	$107.19	$108.43	$111.31	$ 72.07	$102.12	$ 55.77
1916	44.37	56.49	57.52	54.01	54.27	57.87	36.75	.....	.....
1906	39.46	53.67	56.10	47.34	54.71	52.62	31.53	.....	.....
New England									
1926	90.32	87.69	95.48	90.57	77.34	85.89	94.28	96.17	91.15
1916	52.38	50.07	60.42	42.67	47.04	55.48	55.62	.....	.....
1906	53.76	52.98	67.45	43.32	48.40	50.97	54.64	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic									
1926	110.81	109.97	107.84	118.10	114.92	109.40	112.29	118.82	104.04
1916	59.99	61.90	64.06	56.18	55.07	59.31	56.62	.....	.....
1906	59.86	62.19	61.98	58.47	67.91	63.41	56.01	.....	.....
East North Central									
1926	97.01	106.44	96.82	126.07	117.97	121.76	87.59	102.96	76.39
1916	46.06	48.42	43.86	55.41	57.64	56.63	44.41	.....	.....
1906	35.45	39.51	38.33	38.28	44.56	43.56	33.29	.....	.....
West North Central									
1926	84.50	106.72	103.57	102.85	122.50	110.14	75.89	98.47	66.96
1916	45.85	57.67	51.46	65.67	54.85	66.31	41.91	.....	.....
1906	35.06	49.98	43.57	52.74	51.91	59.93	30.89	.....	.....
South Atlantic									
1926	72.93	128.85	128.97	123.46	115.57	148.15	55.20	116.01	40.60
1916	33.60	67.21	69.43	63.96	69.96	62.76	25.90	.....	.....
1906	27.19	60.80	59.48	74.01	54.20	59.95	20.78	.....	.....
East South Central									
1926	51.60	103.59	.....	104.50	101.68	102.35	40.82	94.18	28.88
1916	24.26	52.46	.....	49.14	65.13	55.68	19.56	.....	.....
1906	19.65	41.15	.....	31.19	49.55	50.02	16.09	.....	.....
West South Central									
1926	55.27	92.41	70.72	99.86	99.45	98.85	44.69	79.39	31.32
1916	23.96	44.26	32.28	.....	49.52	49.83	20.15	.....	.....
1906	18.58	33.76	.....	25.91	21.47	48.49	16.31	.....	.....
Mountain									
1926	57.61	83.97	.....	90.08	.....	72.78	49.91	65.36	39.01
1916	31.58	51.42	.....	60.52	49.49	42.06	27.13	.....	.....
1906	28.09	48.62	.....	55.87	57.67	31.02	23.14	.....	.....
Pacific									
1926	92.91	104.60	99.25	97.75	123.37	117.96	78.37	89.34	65.41
1916	50.22	57.73	54.72	60.48	48.94	63.84	42.92	.....	.....
1906	44.97	53.55	44.39	60.45	59.71	53.15	37.41	.....	.....

*Incorporated places having 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants

TABLE XVIII—VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES PER ADULT INHABITANT FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	
United States							
1926	$48.01	$62.73	$61.69	$63.00	$62.11	$66.89	$38.20
1916	24.57	34.38	35.28	30.53	32.28	35.28	19.25
1906	21.93	35.57	41.09	28.36	32.95	31.21	16.07
New England							
1926	55.56	61.42	65.77	65.56	53.73	58.18	49.01
1916	31.78	35.61	41.99	33.59	31.81	37.32	27.98
1906	32.81	39.98	58.77	34.82	33.14	34.85	27.39
Middle Atlantic							
1926	69.61	75.88	74.33	77.63	79.18	81.84	60.97
1916	38.09	43.87	45.14	37.93	41.43	42.77	30.40
1906	38.31	46.67	50.02	33.44	45.28	41.08	28.84
East North Central							
1926	49.04	56.66	54.06	63.43	57.05	60.53	42.14
1916	23.73	26.12	24.49	27.15	28.88	30.25	22.18
1906	18.81	23.31	23.05	22.08	27.18	24.49	16.77
West North Central							
1926	44.15	58.54	58.87	57.58	59.34	57.53	38.93
1916	22.88	29.99	29.79	31.88	26.14	31.25	20.63
1906	17.48	26.80	29.17	26.33	22.53	26.16	15.10
South Atlantic							
1926	45.10	72.65	70.05	69.38	66.63	87.84	35.21
1916	20.82	38.68	37.80	39.56	38.86	39 99	16.34
1906	16.08	37.95	36.45	42.42	35.94	39.18	12.17
East South Central							
1926	32.49	70.11	.....	68.94	70.63	76.71	25.33
1916	14.57	33.17	.....	30.43	39.61	38.01	11.65
1906	11.18	28.20	.....	23.42	29.83	32.30	8.91
West South Central							
1926	28.81	52.02	47.77	56.19	44.05	58.08	22.82
1916	12.42	24.66	18.55	.....	24.50	32.84	10.31
1906	9.65	22.25	.....	19.52	12.05	28.13	8.21
Mountain							
1926	25.11	46.72	.....	47.61	.....	44.84	20.46
1916	14.48	24.24	.....	22.16	31.87	22.50	12.37
1906	12.26	25.72	.....	24.87	31.15	22.60	9.69
Pacific							
1926	32.34	35.57	30.84	32.28	45.12	64.34	28.09
1916	16.19	20.86	20.80	19.79	15.21	26.74	12.52
1906	15.67	22.96	22.54	29.67	22.45	16.40	11.19

TABLE XIX—DEBT ON EDIFICE VALUE PER ADULT MEMBER FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities		
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	Total	Small Cities*	Rural
United States									
1926	$ 9.76	$14.31	$13.51	$15.75	$15.37	$14.18	$ 6.38	$11.82	$ 3.43
1916	4.36	7.19	7.57	7.03	6.86	6.31	2.58	.....	.....
1906	3.39	6.15	6.60	6.03	5.37	5.32	1.85	.....	.....
New England									
1926	7.58	8.64	4.28	10.64	8.55	8.93	5.97	6.83	4.55
1916	4.47	4.81	3.93	5.03	5.09	4.98	3.99	.....	.....
1906	5.02	5.83	5.22	6.59	5.86	5.77	4.10	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic									
1926	13.14	12.97	12.49	14.94	14.86	11.72	13.42	17.62	8.12
1916	7.02	8.08	8.13	7.98	8.16	7.65	5.15	.....	.....
1906	6.33	7.48	7.33	8.52	6.72	8.42	4.44	.....	.....
East North Central									
1926	11.73	16.59	15.43	22.70	16.40	16.91	6.86	10.64	4.11
1916	4.77	7.24	7.31	7.51	7.52	6.41	3.04	.....	.....
1906	2.80	4.76	5.06	5.03	3.67	3.70	1.75	.....	.....
West North Central									
1926	8.01	15.29	12.92	18.42	18.94	15.60	5.19	9.07	3.66
1916	3.72	7.18	6.62	8.51	6.72	7.20	2.57	.....	.....
1906	2.33	5.65	6.26	4.86	6.81	5.52	1.40	.....	.....
South Atlantic									
1926	7.66	17.63	17.44	16.59	14.92	21.90	4.49	12.72	2.52
1916	2.47	7.19	8.99	5.12	5.81	6.09	1.39	.....	.....
1906	1.79	6.66	6.89	11.60	3.91	5.09	8.65	.....	.....
East South Central									
1926	4.80	15.03	.....	15.83	14.72	11.03	2.68	8.95	1.28
1916	1.43	5.12	.....	4.98	6.85	4.72	.82	.....	.....
1906	.77	2.44	.....	2.21	2.65	2.65	.50	.....	.....
West South Central									
1926	6.98	16.96	8.90	20.17	24.02	14.26	4.13	9.86	1.93
1916	1.91	5.28	2.92	.....	7.29	4.94	1.28	.....	.....
1906	1.00	2.86	.....	2.62	1.42	3.60	.72	.....	.....
Mountain									
1926	5.81	11.57	.....	12.04	.....	10.73	4.13	6.59	2.39
1916	2.75	5.82	.....	9.15	3.69	3.62	2.06	.....	.....
1906	1.91	4.14	.....	4.74	3.65	3.58	1.37	.....	.....
Pacific									
1926	14.70	17.77	18.26	13.62	24.65	14.55	10.88	13.63	7.63
1916	6.76	8.86	7.44	11.17	8.42	8.10	4.72	.....	.....
1906	4.01	5.66	5.01	6.80	5.47	6.18	2.55	.....	.....

*Incorporated places having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants.

TABLE XX—DEBT ON EDIFICE VALUE PER ADULT INHABITANT FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	
United States							
1926	$5.41	$ 8.45	$8.01	$ 9.26	$ 8.80	$8.52	$3.38
1916	2.42	4.38	4.72	3.98	4.15	3.85	1.35
1906	1.88	4.08	4.84	3.61	3.23	3.16	.94
New England							
1926	4.66	6.05	2.95	7.70	5.94	6.05	3.10
1916	2.71	3.42	2.73	3.96	3.44	3.35	2.01
1906	3.07	4.40	4.54	5.29	4.02	3.95	2.05
Middle Atlantic							
1926	8.25	8.95	8.61	9.82	10.24	8.76	7.29
1916	4.45	5.72	5.73	5.39	6.14	5.51	2.76
1906	4.05	5.61	5.91	4.88	4.48	5.46	2.28
East North Central							
1926	5.93	8.83	8.62	11.42	7.93	8.40	3.30
1916	2.46	3.90	4.08	3.68	3.77	3.42	1.52
1906	1.48	2.81	3.05	2.90	2.24	2.08	.88
West North Central							
1926	4.18	8.38	7.35	10.31	9.17	8.15	2.66
1916	1.86	3.74	3.83	4.13	3.20	3.39	1.26
1906	1.16	3.03	4.19	2.42	2.95	2.41	.69
South Atlantic							
1926	4.73	9.94	9.47	9.32	8.60	12.99	2.87
1916	1.53	4.14	4.90	3.17	3.23	3.88	.88
1906	1.06	4.16	4.22	6.65	2.59	3.33	.51
East South Central							
1926	3.02	10.17	.....	10.44	10.22	8.26	1.66
1916	.86	3.23	.....	3.08	4.16	3.22	.49
1906	.44	1.67	.....	1.66	1.59	1.71	.28
West South Central							
1926	3.64	9.55	6.01	11.35	10.64	8.38	2.11
1916	.99	2.94	1.68	.....	3.61	3.25	.65
1906	.52	1.89	.....	1.97	.80	2.09	.36
Mountain							
1926	2.53	6.44	.....	6.36	.....	6.61	1.69
1916	1.26	2.75	.....	3.35	2.38	1.94	.94
1906	.83	2.19	.....	2.11	1.97	2.61	.57
Pacific							
1926	5.12	6.04	5.67	4.50	9.02	7.93	3.90
1916	2.18	3.20	2.83	3.66	2.62	3.39	1.38
1906	1.40	2.43	2.55	3.34	2.05	1.91	7.64

TABLE XXI—CHURCH EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926 AND 1916

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities		
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	Total	Small Cities*	Rural
United States									
1926	$18.44	$21.17	$19.64	$21.88	$22.63	$24.36	$16.41	$22.21	$13.27
1916	8.70	9.19	8.27	9.85	10.07	11.00	8.40	.....	.....
New England									
1926	17.88	17.32	17.74	17.25	16.35	17.97	18.72	18.49	19.10
1916	9.12	8.59	8.64	8.00	8.03	10.27	9.87	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic									
1926	20.61	19.46	18.05	21.18	22.63	24.24	22.64	23.19	21.94
1916	9.56	8.69	8.05	9.68	10.11	10.99	11.09	.....	.....
East North Central									
1926	20.84	22.66	20.75	26.97	23.35	26.41	19.02	22.52	16.46
1916	9.49	9.29	8.11	11.93	11.29	10.99	9.64	.....	.....
West North Central									
1926	19.69	22.87	21.18	23.08	27.89	24.54	18.45	22.16	16.99
1916	11.31	10.71	9.00	10.76	12.55	14.02	11.51	.....	.....
South Atlantic									
1926	15.77	26.06	25.94	25.66	23.34	29.56	12.51	25.45	9.47
1916	6.85	10.83	10.55	10.99	10.60	11.49	5.94	.....	.....
East South Central									
1926	12.22	23.49	.....	23.23	23.75	24.46	9.88	20.36	7.54
1916	5.28	9.12	.....	8.75	10.09	9.68	4.64	.....	.....
West South Central									
1926	14.63	20.39	13.07	22.07	22.49	24.49	12.99	20.91	9.94
1916	6.58	9.17	5.82	.....	11.51	9.43	6.10	.....	.....
Mountain									
1926	13.42	18.15	.....	19.10	.....	16.40	12.04	15.63	9.50
1916	7.18	9.39	.....	11.72	5.79	9.67	6.68	.....	.....
Pacific									
1926	24.93	25.36	23.66	23.03	30.92	30.24	24.40	27.52	20.72
1916	10.99	10.17	8.88	10.78	12.55	12.60	11.78	.....	.....

*Incorporated places having 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants.

TABLE XXII—CHURCH EXPENDITURES PER ADULT INHABITANT FOR PLACES OF VARYING SIZE, BY DIVISIONS, 1926 AND 1916

	Total	Cities 25,000 and Over					Outside Principal Cities
		Total 25,000 and over	300,000 and over	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	
United States							
1926	$10.22	$12.50	$11.66	$12.86	$12.96	$14.64	$ 8.70
1916	4.82	5.59	5.16	5.57	6.10	6.70	4.40
New England							
1926	11.00	12.13	12.22	12.49	11.36	12.17	9.73
1916	5.53	6.11	6.01	6.29	5.43	6.91	4.96
Middle Atlantic							
1926	12.95	13.43	12.44	13.92	15.59	18.13	12.29
1916	6.07	6.16	5.67	6.53	7.60	7.92	5.95
East North Central							
1926	10.53	12.06	11.59	13.57	11.29	13.13	9.15
1916	4.89	5.01	4.53	5.85	5.66	5.87	4.81
West North Central							
1926	10.28	12.55	12.04	12.92	13.51	12.82	9.46
1916	5.64	5.57	5.21	5.22	5.98	6.60	5.67
South Atlantic							
1926	9.75	14.69	14.09	14.42	13.46	17.52	7.98
1916	4.25	6.23	5.74	6.79	5.89	7.32	3.75
East South Central							
1926	7.69	15.90	.....	15.33	16.50	18.33	6.13
1916	3.17	5.77	.....	5.42	6.13	6.61	2.76
West South Central							
1926	7.63	11.48	8.83	12.42	9.96	14.39	6.63
1916	3.41	5.11	3.35	.....	5.70	6.22	3.12
Mountain							
1926	5.85	10.10	.....	10.10	.....	10.10	4.93
1916	3.29	4.43	.....	4.29	3.73	5.17	3.04
Pacific							
1926	8.68	8.62	7.35	7.60	11.31	16.49	8.75
1916	3.54	3.67	3.37	3.53	3.90	5.28	3.44

TABLE XXIII—URBAN AND RURAL ADULT MEMBERSHIP AND ADULT MEMBERS PER CHURCH FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS, 1926

	Estimated Adult Membership					Adult Members per Church		
	Total		Urban	Rural	Per cent urban	Total	Urban	Rural
	Number	Per Cent						
Baptist Bodies								
Northern Baptist Convention	1,230,509	2.8	840,438	390,071	68.3	162	294	82
Southern Baptist Convention	3,296,793	7.4	893,431	2,403,362	27.1	138	481	112
Negro Baptists	2,914,482	6.6	1,197,852	1,716,630	41.1	132	272	97
Church of Christ, Scientist	202,098	.5	189,972	12,126	94.0	106	126	30
Churches of Christ	433,714	1.0	104,525	329,189	24.1	70	117	62
Congregational Churches	859,901	1.9	589,032	270,869	68.5	171	306	87
Disciples of Christ	1,275,617	2.9	700,314	575,303	54.9	167	348	102
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	314,518	.7	203,808	110,710	64.8	244	382	147
Jewish Congregations	2,930,332	6.6	2,915,680	14,652	99.5	940	967	144
Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	415,498	.9	203,179	212,319	48.9	326	401	276
Lutheran Bodies								
United Lutheran Ch. in America	894,973	2.0	596,947	298,026	66.7	245	391	140
Ev. Luth. Aug. Syn. of N. A.	233,228	.5	143,435	89,793	61.5	198	295	129
Ev. Luth. Syn. Mo. Ohio, etc.	719,143	1.6	386,899	332,244	53.8	184	290	129
Norw. Luth. Ch. of America	342,358	.8	82,851	259,507	24.2	133	253	117
Methodist Bodies								
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,707,926	8.4	2,035,651	1,672,275	54.9	142	371	81
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	2,190,414	4.9	790,739	1,399,675	36.1	121	471	85
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	486,618	1.1	234,550	252,068	48.2	73	147	49
African Meth. Epis. Zion Ch.	396,512	.9	169,311	227,201	42.7	161	260	125
Presbyterian Bodies								
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	1,802,395	4.1	1,286,910	515,485	71.4	201	391	91
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	415,706	.9	249,840	165,866	60.1	120	268	65
Protestant Episcopal Church	1,366,262	3.1	1,142,195	224,067	83.6	187	301	64
Reformed Church in the U. S.	357,876	.8	201,484	156,392	56.3	209	371	134
Roman Catholic Church	13,306,800	30.0	10,658,747	2,648,053	80.1	703	1,354	239
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	341,382	.8	147,136	194,246	43.1	114	297	78

TABLE XXIV—URBAN AND RURAL ADULT MEMBERSHIP, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES

	Estimated Adult Membership		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total All Denominations	44,382,189*	27,825,604†	16,493,900†
Adventist Bodies	141,727	.....	.....
Advent Christian Church	28,468	13,010	15,458
Seventh Day Adv. Denom	107,634	71,254	36,380
Church of God (Adventist)	1,636	224	1,412
Life and Advent Union	529	376	153
Chs. of God in Christ Jesus (Adv.)	3,460	1,318	2,142
African Orthodox Church	1,192	.....	.....
African Orthodox Church of N. Y	580	.....	.....
American Ethical Union	3,801	.....	.....
American Rescue Workers	1,375	.....	.....
Ap. Overcoming Holy Ch. of God	1,047	.....	.....
Assemblies of God Gen. Council	42,865	28,119	14,746
Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Ch	1,116	.....	.....
Bahais	1,138	.....	.....
Baptist Bodies	7,859,626	.....	.....
Northern Baptist Convention	1,230,509	840,438	390,071
Southern Baptist Convention	3,296,793	893,431	2,403,362
Negro Baptists	2,914,482	1,197,852	1,716,630
Gen. Six Principle Baptists	293	161	132
Seventh Day Baptists	7,078	1,727	5,351
Free Will Baptists	77,890	4,128	73,762
Uni. Amer. Fr. Will B. Ch (Colored)	12,855	1,247	11,608
Free Will Bapt. (Bullockites)	36	.....	.....
General Baptists	30,422	4,989	25,433
Separate Baptists	4,658	75	4,583
Regular Baptists	22,825	2,534	20,291
United Baptists	18,785	.....	18,541
Duck River and Kin. Ass'n	7,304	131	7,173
Primitive Baptists	80,925	10,520	70,405
Col. Primitive Baptists	38,076	12,222	25,854
Two Seed in the Spirit etc	304	79	225
Independent Bapt. Ch. of America	222	45	177
American Baptist Ass'n	116,169	6,970	109,199
Brethren Ger. Bapt. (Dunkers)	147,219	.....	.....
Ch. of the Breth. (Cons. Dunkers)	119,607	36,839	82,768
Old Ger. Bapt. Brethren	3,036	413	2,623
The Breth. Ch. (Prog. Dunkers)	23,796	11,446	12,350
Seventh Day Bapt. (Ger. 1728)	142	.....	.....
Ch. of God, New Dunkers	638	147	491
Brethren Plymouth	22,758	.....	.....
Plymouth Brethren I	4,845	4,142	703
Plymouth Brethren II	13,371	11,593	1,778
Plymouth Brethren III	683	590	93
Plymouth Brethren IV	1,663	1,424	239
Plymouth Brethren V	2,112	1,683	429
Plymouth Brethren VI	84	.....	.....
Brethren River	5,483	.....	.....
Brethren in Christ	4,115	839	3,276
Old Order or Yorker Brethren	472	.....	.....
United Zion's Children	896	187	709
Catholic Apostolic Church	2,869	.....	.....
Christadelphians	3,308	2,603	705
Christian and Miss. Alliance	21,910	18,361	3,549
Christian Ch. (Gen. Con. of the Chr. Ch.)	104,151	25,309	78,842
Christian Science Parent Ch	578	570	8
Christian Union	8,155	1,354	6,801
Church of Armenia in America	19,712	18,805	907
Church of Christ Holiness	4,432	2,761	1,671
Church of Christ, Scientist	202,098	189,972	12,126
Church of God	22,364	7,760	14,604
Church of God (H'd'qs. Anderson, Ind.)	36,485	23,277	13,208
Ch. of God and Saints of Christ	5,316	4,795	521

*Includes 62,685 members not distributed geographically, see page 102.
†Exclusive of 62,685 members not distributed geographically, see page 102.

AND EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER FOR ALL DENOMINATIONS SEPARATELY, 1926

Value of Church Edifices per Adult Member			Expenditures per Adult Member		
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
$86.63	$104.93	$55.77	$18.44	$21.50	$13.27
81.14	125.49	43.82	18.83	28.72	10.52
78.77	97.31	42.44	65.03	72.13	51.11
15.80	29.02	13.70	8.49	9.89	8.27
172.02	212.77	71.90	37.54	48.38	10.91
47.57	74.89	30.77	12.12	18.86	7.98
25.17			16.25		
86.21			32.59		
304.61			67.39		
10.04			98.34		
16.19			16.43		
80.93	107.50	30.27	32.79	41.29	16.57
82.44			21.73		
150.65	184.30	78.13	27.89	32.17	18.67
52.61	112.19	30.47	13.01	26.55	7.98
35.50	57.97	19.82	6.68	9.65	4.61
69.97	46.58	98.48	10.40	11.37	9.20
94.41	185.87	64.89	18.66	28.32	15.54
14.85	27.81	14.13	3.24	8.19	2.97
23.99	43.22	21.93	5.27	10.40	4.72
41.67			2.78		
23.22	33.43	21.21	3.74	7.10	3.08
13.66	26.67	13.45	1.99	6.67	1.92
28.37	145.38	13.76	2.44	11.52	1.30
7.70	16.39	7.59	.80		.81
7.01	10.69	6.94	.73	1.34	.72
45.44	38.66	18.80	2.06	4.15	1.75
4.50	7.68	3.00	1.04	1.58	.78
63.65	102.53	50.00	1.56	.76	1.84
54.05	155.56	28.25	11.26	24.42	7.91
15.77	27.91	15.00	4.15	10.99	3.71
72.16	107.04	56.63	14.59	21.62	11.46
53.18	71.67	50.27	6.19	20.71	3.90
95.56	127.51	65.96	22.01	26.91	17.46
126.76			16.90		
40.75	57.82	35.64	6.28	11.45	4.73
53.76	55.66	42.54	34.45	35.26	29.69
68.05	73.08	35.28	27.63	28.85	19.68
7.32	8.47		17.47	18.47	11.10
			25.00	26.70	14.87
2.46	2.67	1.63	21.70	24.50	10.70
71.43			27.51		
84.78	174.56	61.78	22.58	47.30	16.25
			1.06		
87.05	168.45	65.59	6.34	7.68	
141.86			41.68		
26.63	28.77	18.72	13.83	16.24	4.92
162.73	177.76	84.98	61.41	66.30	36.10
69.15	136.62	47.49	12.99	22.62	9.90
6.92	7.02		87.10	87.97	24.75
45.47	61.30	42.31	8.00	11.47	7.30
24.15	24.41	18.74	5.82	5.79	6.58
73.75	99.51	31.18	11.05	13.04	7.76
343.48	358.70	105.10	70.27	71.92	44.49
32.12	52.64	21.22	13.01	18.74	9.97
97.06	114.83	65.73	30.56	36.26	20.52
28.07	28.96	19.87	25.84	26.95	15.60

TABLE XXIV (Continued)

	Estimated Adult Membership		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Church of God in Christ	27,689	19,105	8,584
Church of the Nazarene	60,028	38,838	21,190
Churches of Christ	433,714	104,525	329,189
Churches of God, Holiness	1,869	1,589	280
Chs. of God in N. A. (Gen. Eldership)	29,627	11,703	17,924
Churches of the Living God	16,230	.....	.....
Ch. of the Living God (etc.)	4,879	3,254	1,625
Ch. of the Living God Chr. Workers	11,351	7,185	4,166
Churches of the New Jerusalem	6,300	.....	.....
Gen. Con. of the New Jerusalem, etc	5,319	4,883	436
Gen. Ch. of the New Jerusalem	981	409	572
Communistic Societies	1,265	.....	.....
Amana Societies	1,088	.....	.....
Uni. Soc. of Believers (Shakers)	177	21	156
Congregational Churches	859,901	589,032	270,869
Cong. Holiness Church	917	302	615
Disciples of Christ	1,275,617	700,314	575,303
Divine Science Church	3,413	.....	.....
Eastern Orthodox Churches	195,778	.....	.....
Albanian Orth. Ch	1,300	.....	.....
Bulgarian Orth. Ch	596	.....	.....
Greek Orth. Ch. (Hellenic)	94,334	92,447	1,887
Roumanian Orth. Ch	14,874	14,562	312
Russian Orth. Ch	67,925	57,465	10,460
Serbian Orth. Ch	10,297	.....	.....
Syrian Orth. Ch	6,452	.....	.....
Evangelical Church	194,509	100,950	93,559
Evangelical Cong. Church	19,162	13,011	6,151
Evangelical Synod of N. A	314,518	203,808	110,710
Evangelistic Associations	14,524	.....	.....
Apostolic Christian Ch	5,709	1,216	4,493
Apostolic Faith Mission	1,920	1,891	29
Christian Congregations	150	.....	.....
Church of Daniel's Band	125	101	24
Ch. of God as Org. by Christ	375	.....	.....
Hepizibah Faith Miss. Ass'n	431	83	348
Metropolitan Church Ass'n	792	688	104
Missionary Church Ass'n	2,419	902	1,517
Missionary Bands of the World	222	159	63
Pillars of Fire	1,918	1,089	829
Church of God (Apostolic)	463	200	263
Federated Churches	57,418	13,321	44,097
Free Ch. Zion Ch. of Christ	162	35	127
Free Ch. of God in Christ	835	752	83
Friends	92,552	.....	.....
Society of Friends (Orth.)	75,972	28,717	47,255
Rel. Soc. of Friends (Hicksite)	14,125	5,311	8,814
Orth. Cons. Friends (Wilburite)	2,430	573	1,857
Friends (Primitive)	25	.....	.....
Holiness Church	845	639	206
Independent Churches	36,611	17,097	19,514
Jewish Congregations	2,930,332	2,915,680	14,652
Latter Day Saints	474,973	.....	.....
Ch. of Jesus Christ of L.-d. Saints	415,498	203,179	212,319
Reorg. Ch. of Jesus Christ of L.-d. Sts	59,475	36,815	22,660
Liberal Catholic Church	1,533	.....	.....
Liberal Church of America	358	.....	.....
Lithuanian Nat. Cath. Ch	993	.....	.....

TABLE XXIV (Continued)

Value of Church Edifices per Adult Member			Expenditures per Adult Member		
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
$ 54.46	$ 66.70	$27.23	$18.64	$21.87	$11.43
122.01	148.74	73.01	52.05	58.32	40.55
37.82	70.83	27.34	9.13	17.08	6.61
85.45	95.97	25.71	19.20	21.83	.....
108.39	150.03	81.21	18.53	20.42	17.30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34.96	38.93	27.00	13.23	13.32	13.06
32.50	37.40	24.05	4.45	5.10	3.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600.88	643.72	121.10	48.95	50.05	36.69
71.36	58.68	80.42	57.95	34.79	74.51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155.57	.....	176.28	3.39	.....	3.85
188.64	224.16	111.40	30.3	33.40	22.69
24.05	26.16	23.01	7.74	9.52	6.87
90.04	116.64	57.64	18.00	23.31	11.54
88.19	.....	.....	46.43	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.77	.....	.....	11.42	.....	.....
53 69	.....	.....	8.78	.....	.....
53.13	53.03	58.03	10.16	10.05	15.65
41.78	41.31	64.10	6.19	6.18	7.05
71.90	74.20	59.23	12.34	12.71	10.36
26.42	.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....
139.86	.....	.....	10.38	.....	.....
130.49	166.43	91.70	30.60	36.02	24.74
121.04	134.00	93.63	29.96	32.27	25.10
113.79	135.58	73.68	19.09	21.75	14.19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.52	84.29	83.31	6.32	7.36	6.04
142.45	144.10	34.48	31.57	31.95	6.90
6.67	.....	.....	1.67	.....	.....
36.00	44.55	.....	5.34	5.61	4.17
3.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42.92	74.70	35.34	12.44	31.67	7.86
254.61	290.84	14.90	135.83	146.27	66.81
108.45	178.49	66.80	43.54	65.11	30.72
90.09	69.18	142.86	29.68	34.57	17.32
279.98	410.84	108.08	26.11	41.64	5.70
52.59	94.25	20.91	11.85	11.85	11.85
107.28	189,69	82.38	22.16	32.23	19.12
135.80	457.14	47.24	15.31	51.60	5.31
28.38	30.85	6.02	23.40	21.86	37.35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105.48	192.92	52.34	19.72	28.85	14.17
148.40	236.96	95.04	12.30	16.96	9.49
40.35	34.90	42.03	6.39	6.55	6.34
400.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
175.92	206.18	82.04	28.30	23.45	43.34
120.19	167.45	78.79	28.93	42.03	17.46
33.24	33.28	24.13	6.51	6.52	5.35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37.34	41.05	33.78	6.06	7.21	4.96
58.34	72.05	36.07	9.70	12.65	4.91
104.37	.....	.....	30.85	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.37	.....	.....
139.98	.....	.....	22.31	.....	.....

TABLE XXIV—(Continued)

	Estimated Adult Membership		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Lutheran Bodies	2,826,658		
United Luth. Ch. in America	894,973	596,947	298,026
Ev. Luth. Augustana Syn. of N. A.	233,228	143,435	89,793
Ev. Luth. Syn. Conf. of America			
Ev. Luth. Syn. of Mo. Ohio & Other Sts	719,143	386,899	332,244
Ev. Luth. J. Syn. of Wis. & Other Sts	165,207	81,282	83,925
Slovak Ev. Luth. Syn. of U. S. A.	9,489	7,876	1,613
Norw. Syn. of the Am. Ev. Luth. Ch	6,213	2,038	4,175
Norw. Luth. Ch. of America	342,358	82,851	259,507
Ev. Luth. J. Syn. of Ohio & Other Sts	172,577	94,572	78,005
Luth. Syn. of Buffalo	6,943	3,576	3,367
Ev. Luth. Ch. in Am. (Eielsen Syn.)	846	266	580
Ev. Luth. Syn. of Iowa & Other Sts	152,366	44,796	107,570
Danish Ev. Luth. Ch. in America	14,229	5,919	8,310
Icelandic Ev. Luth. Syn. of N. A	1,726	121	1,605
Finnish Ev. Luth. Ch. Suomi Syn	21,348	11,998	9,350
Lutheran Free Church	33,449	8,931	24,518
Uni. Dan. Ev. Luth. Ch. in Am	20,847	8,443	12,404
Finnish Ev. Luth. Nat. Ch. of Am	5,228	2,248	2,980
Finnish Apostolic Luth. Ch	16,384	3,391	12,993
Ch. of the Luth. Breth. of Am	1,237	675	562
Ev. Luth. Jehovah Conf	506	182	324
Independent Luth. Cong	8,361	5,602	2,759
Mennonite Bodies	84,923		
Mennonite Church	33,372	6,975	26,397
Hutterian Breth. Mennonites	383	38	345
Cons. Amish Mennonite Ch	691	94	597
Old Order Amish Menn. Ch	5,980	1,184	4,796
Church of God in Christ (Menn.)	1,832	27	1,805
Old Order Menn. Ch. (Wisler)	2,227	82	2,145
Ref. Menn. Ch	1,117	141	976
Gen. Conf. of the Menn. Ch. of N. A	21,495	3,181	18,314
Defenseless Menn	974		
Menn. Breth. in Christ	5,392	3,100	2,292
Menn. Breth. Ch. of N. A	6,227	648	5,579
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde	757	200	557
Menn. Kleine Gemeinde	214		
Gen. Conf. of Menn	2,857	1,069	1,788
Ch. of the Defenseless Menn. of N. A	817	183	634
Stauffer Menn. Church	243		
Unaffiliated Mennonite Cong	345	32	313
Methodist Bodies	7,237,449		
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,707,926	2,035,651	1,672,275
Methodist Protestant Church	177,837	56,730	121,107
Wesleyan Meth. Conv	20,646	6,627	14,019
Primitive Meth. Ch. in U. S. A	10,650	9,234	1,416
M. E. Ch. South	2,190,414	790,739	1,399,675
Congregational Meth. Church	9,278	1,058	8,220
Free Meth. Ch. of N. A	35,023	19,963	15,060
New Cong. Meth. Church	1,207	97	1,110
Holiness Meth. Church	459		
Reformed Meth. Church	380	110	270
African Meth. Epis. Church	486,618	234,550	252,068
African Meth. Epis. Zion Church	396,512	169,311	227,201
Colored Meth. Prot. Church	505		
Union Am. M. E. Church	8,089	5,808	2,281
African Union M. P. Church	3,545	2,003	1,542
Colored M. E. Church	181,117	76,250	104,867
Ref. Zion Union Apostolic Ch	4,137	674	3,463
Ref. Meth. Union E. Church	2,147	515	1,632
Ind. African M. E. Ch	959	407	552
Moravian Bodies	28,907		
Moravian Church in Am	25,122	15,978	9,144
Ev. Unity of Bohemian & Mor. Breth. of N. A	3,482	585	2,897
Boh. & Mor. Brethren Ch	303		
New Apostolic Church	2,265	2,231	34

TABLE XXIV—(Continued)

Value of Church Edifices per Adult Member			Expenditures per Adult Member		
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
$127.97	$150.91	$82.01	$23.65	$27.17	$16.58
97.68	113.37	72.62	23.02	25.16	19.60
90.83	117.15	60.17	22.74	27.34	17.38
71.60	79.83	63.62	16.60	18.26	15.00
114.13	128.83	42.34	30.07	33.56	13.02
84.68	126.74	64.14	17.48	20.91	15.81
72.50	117.67	58.08	16.90	23.71	14.73
90.67	111.14	65.85	21.45	24.43	17.85
125.81	160.23	89.25	20.70	24.67	16.48
50.24	78.95	37.07	7.58	9.31	6.79
56.82	76.56	48.60	14.60	17.05	13.57
51.18	78.22	31.91	12.53	15.47	10.43
32.72	57.85	30.83	8.20	33.47	6.30
47.72	60.45	31.37	10.97	13.76	7.38
68.86	102 42	56.64	15.76	21.08	13.82
71.54	106.30	47.88	18.34	22.50	15.51
42.09	58.50	29.71	5.42	7.67	3.72
13.80	26.33	10.53	2.42	5.23	1.69
82.54	114.81	43.77	30.63	39.55	19.92
61.26	82.42	49.38	13.05	17.35	10.63
134.70	174.21	54.48	20.25	24.67	11.29
46.92	56.79	44.31	9.59	12.53	8.82
49.61	26.32	52.17	25.18		27.96
24.38	12.77	26.21	3.93	1.18	4.37
3.39	2.11	3.71	1.34	2.45	1.07
43.04	205.56	40.61	4.21	25.56	3.89
30.85	36.59	30.63	1.12	1.22	1.12
97.40	104.96	96.31	18.41	12.16	19.31
56.40	103.93	48.15	17.62	20.59	17.11
89.53			37.99		
101.01	123.50	70.59	42.62	43.98	40.77
51.22	72.07	48.79	19.01	14.84	19.50
71.47	86.00	66.26	17.89	26.03	14.97
31.31			2.27		
92.05	102.90	85.57	35.26	25.34	31.20
74.54	155.74	51.10	17.97	26.89	3.94
18.52			.74		
66.67		73.48	14.93		8.61
109.54	134.68	78.94	24.12	28.20	19.14
94.57	172.10	58.25	17.64	27.08	13.22
87.41	133.06	65.83	37.49	49.12	31.99
157.45	165.12	107.42	30.67	30.69	30.49
73.95	119.48	48.23	19.02	28.23	13.81
13.77	14.18	13.72	3.18	3.90	3.09
140.53	169.41	102.24	46.19	51.49	39.16
19.80	25.77	19.28	1.02		1.11
40.31			4.52		
69.21	89.09	61.11	24.15	31.62	21.10
65.95	102.30	32.13	15.62	20.48	11.09
46.70	79.45	22.29	12.00	15.22	9.60
71.29			13.24		
59.21	65.45	43.31	27.52	27.46	27.67
134.35	190.46	61.47	28.09	32.04	22.94
50.86	75.95	32.62	13.41	15.63	11.79
44.49	84.57	36.70	9.09	15.27	7.89
34.84	57.18	27.79	8.05	13.72	6.26
102.24	181.82	43.57	12.20	19.26	7.01
162.07	214.61	70.27	29.41	36.25	17.46
22.03	28.03	20.81	3.45	3.25	3.49
39.60			8.67		
58.72	59.61		11.91	12.09	

TABLE XXIV—(Continued)

	Estimated Adult Membership		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Old Catholic Churches in Am	13,335		
Old Catholic Church in Am	1,141	905	236
American Catholic Ch	1,085	1,050	35
N. A. Old Roman Cath. Ch	11,109	10,831	278
The Original Church of God	1,849	431	1,418
Pentecostal Assem. of the World	7,004	6,143	861
Pentecostal Holiness Ch	7,867	3,336	4,531
Pilgrim Holiness Ch	14,392	7,599	6,793
Polish Nat. Cath. Ch. of Am	42,331	39,114	3,217
Presbyterian Bodies	2,482,498		
Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. A	1,802,395	1,286,910	515,485
Cumberland Presby. Ch	63,984	12,797	51,187
Col. Cumberland Presby. Ch	9,738	3,603	6,135
United Presby. Ch. of N. A	163,059	106,804	56,255
Presby. Ch. in the U. S	415,706	249,840	165,866
Asso. Syn. of N. A. etc	329	103	226
Asso. Ref. Presby. Ch	18,461	7,791	10,670
Syn. of the Ref. Presby. Ch. of N. A	6,920	3,591	3,329
Ref. Presby. Ch. in N. A. Gen. Syn	1,906	1,458	448
Protestant Episcopal Church	1,366,262	1,142,195	224,067
Reformed Bodies	577,427		
Reformed Church in Am	150,722	91,338	59,384
Reformed Church in the U. S. A	357,876	201,484	156,392
Christian Reformed Ch	66,540	34,800	31,740
Free Mag. Yar. Ref. Ch. in Am	2,289	1,747	542
Reformed Episcopal Church	8,439	6,667	1,772
Roman Catholic Church	13,306,800	10,658,747	2,648,053
Salvation Army	53,561	52,865	696
Scandinavian Evan. Bodies	48,299		
Swedish Evan. Miss. Cov. of A	36,448	27,518	8,930
Swedish Ev. Free Ch. of the U. S. A	8,118	5,228	2,890
Norw. & Dan. Ev. Free Assn. of N. A	3,733	3,181	552
Schwenkfelders	1,596	1,112	484
Social Brethern	1,192	176	1,016
Spiritualists	49,805		
Nat. Spiritualists Ass'n	40,454	35,964	4,490
Progressive Spiritual Ch	7,383		
Nat. Spiritual All. of U. S. A	1,968	1,710	258
Temple Society in America	154	138	16
Theosophical Societies	7,503		
Theos. Soc. of N. Y. Indep	55		
American Theos. Soc	7,448		
Univ. Brother & Theos. Soc			
Unitarian	59,318	54,632	4,686
United Brethren Bodies	358,824		
Ch. of The Uni. Breth. in Chr	341,382	147,136	194,246
Ch. of The Uni. Br. in Chr. (Old Con.)	16,865	2,496	14,369
United Christian Ch	577	128	449
Universalist Ch	54,025	40,357	13,668
Vedanta Society	200		
Volunteers of America	26,328	24,327	2,001

TABLE XXIV—(Continued)

Value of Church Edifices per Adult Member			Expenditure per Adult Member		
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
$32.87	$41.44	.....	$16.96	$16.90	$17.16
8.69	8.98	.....	10.18	10.12	12.06
31.28	31.45	$24.28	9.22	9.01	17.47
20.24	17.67	21.02	2.89	5.30	2.16
71.73	76.87	35.08	22.53	23.70	14.17
63.33	86.56	46.23	23.52	32.52	16.90
233.85	123.35	70.54	33.75	45.50	33.33
33.46	83.67	28.94	13.52	11.72	8.51
187.61	214.33	120.92	35.08	38.81	25.77
51.91	108.65	37.72	11.86	24.59	8.68
36.33	46.61	30.30	8.25	10.70	6.80
182.23	221.83	107.05	40.74	46.45	29.90
163.09	210.62	91.50	37.56	47.00	23.32
87.54	121.36	72.12	26.87	34.34	23.47
131.53	209.79	74.38	43.87	77.95	18.98
206.23	288.39	117.60	50.75	59.37	41.44
181.95	209.05	93.75	21.33	22.58	17.27
230.26	243.28	163.88	32.78	34.23	25.40
255.02	334.56	132.68	36.65	42.34	27.91
124.80	151.23	90.75	20.92	24.36	16.50
76.07	96.77	53.38	25.56	29.15	21.63
129.14	154.89	46.13	42.18	51.39	12.50
291.01	344.98	87.95	28.76	31.70	17.69
62.92	62.84	63.26	15.37	15.80	13.64
331.18	333.28	171.60	112.05	112.07	110.34
145.45	152.21	124.62	38.48	39.22	36.19
151.36	164.35	127.85	40.61	40.63	40.56
257.30	287.33	84.24	59.69	64.39	32.62
114.66	76.44	202.48	30.27	17.67	59.23
20.55	11.36	22.15	3.37	2.78	3.47
32.32	31.10	42.03	11.76	12.32	7.31
4.44	.....	.....	3.86	.....	.....
22.36	19.88	38.76	13.82	14.90	6.64
85.71	86.96	75.00	12.60	12.38	14.50
.....	.....	.....	18.18	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18.82	.....	.....
16.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
467.20	484.58	264.60	57.64	59.98	30.36
83.54	111.67	62.24	20.44	26.06	16.17
60.64	93.51	54.93	20.26	31.73	18.27
61.35	67.97	59.47	5.11	8.01	4.28
292.96	353.49	114.23	29.92	33.90	18.17
225.00	.....	.....	78.43	.....	.....
21.79	23.59	.....	27.67	29.95	.....

TABLE XXV—INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND IN ADULT

	Churches					
	Number			Per cent increase		
	1926	1916	1906	1916–1926	1906–1916	1906–1926
Total						
Baptist Bodies						
Northern Baptist Convention...	7,611	8,177*	9,477*	− 6.9	−13.7	−19.7
Southern Baptist Convention...	24,805*	23,580	21,075	5.2	11.9	17.7
Negro Baptists	22,081	21,213*	18,600*	4.1	14.0	18.7
Church of Christ, Scientist	1,913	.....	635	.....	.....	201.3
Churches of Christ	6,226	5,570	2,649	11.8	110.3	135.0
Congregational Churches	5,028	5,900*	5,765*	−14.8	2.3	−12.8
Disciples of Christ	7,648	8,396	8,260	− 8.9	1.6	− 7.4
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	1,287	1,331	1,198	− 3.3	11.1	7.4
Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	1,275	965	683	32.1	41.3	86.7
Lutheran Bodies						
United Lutheran Ch. in America	3,650	3,559	3,309	2.6	7.6	10.3
Ev. Luth. Aug. Syn. of N. A.	1,180	1,165	1,007	1.3	15.7	17.2
Ev. Luth. Syn. Mo. Ohio, etc.	3,917	2,969	2,750	31.9	8.0	42.4
Norw. Luth. Ch. of America	2,625*	2,740	2,349	− 4.8	11.7	8.7
Methodist Bodies						
Methodist Episcopal Church	26,130	29,315	29,742	−10.9	− 1.4	−12.1
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	18,096	19,184	17,683	− 5.7	8.5	2.3
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	6,708	6,633	6,608	1.1	0.4	1.5
African Meth. Epis. Zion Ch.	2,466	2,716	2,197	− 9.2	23.6	12.2
Presbyterian Bodies						
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	8,947	9,773	8,074	− 8.5	21.0	10.8
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	3,469	3,365	3,086	3.1	9.0	12.4
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,299	7,345	6,725	− 0.6	9.2	8.5
Reformed Church in the U. S.	1,720*	1,804*	1,752*	− 4.7	3.0	− 1.8
Roman Catholic Church	18,940	17,375	12,472	9.0	39.3	51.9
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	2,988	3,481	3,699	−14.2	− 5.9	−19.2

*Figures adjusted to make them comparable for 1926, 1916 and 1906. See page 103 for detailed explanation.

MEMBERSHIP FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS, 1926, 1916, 1906

Adult Members						Adult Members per Church		
number			per cent increase					
1926	1916	1906	1916–1926	1906–1916	1906–1926	1926	1916	1906
1,230,509	1,150,374*	1,063,397*	7.0	8.2	15.7	162	141	112
3,412,962*	2,603,224	1,931,102	31.1	34.8	76.7	138	110	92
2,914,482	2,827,838*	2,168,062*	3.1	30.4	34.4	132	133	117
202,098	.....	85,717	.....	.....	135.8	106	.....	135
433,714	311,578	156,465	39.2	99.1	177.2	70	56	59
859,901	793,861*	721,216*	8.3	10.1	19.2	171	135	125
1,275,617	1,180,665	946,341	8.0	24.8	34.8	167	141	115
314,518	339,853	293,137	− 7.5	15.9	7.3	244	255	245
415,498	267,446	143,073	55.4	86.9	190.4	326	277	209
894,973	763,596†	600,941†	17.2	27.1	48.9	245	215	182
233,228	204,417†	179,204†	14.1	14.1	30.1	198	175	178
719,143	618,797†	527,124†	16.2	17.4	36.4	184	208	192
348,571*	318,650†	326,007†	9.4	−2.3	6.9	133	116	139
3,707,926	3,457,540	2,777,123	7.2	24.5	33.5	142	118	93
2,190,414	1,915,718	1,484,463	14.3	29.1	47.6	121	100	84
486,618	500,100	451,237	− 2.7	10.8	7.8	73	75	68
396,512	228,623	164,058	73.4	39.4	141.7	161	84	75
1,802,395	1,562,410	1,146,325	15.4	36.3	57.2	201	160	142
415,706	336,661	250,631	23.5	34.3	65.9	120	100	81
1,366,262	1,081,893†	878,073†	26.3	23.2	55.6	187	147	131
360,165*	350,683*	294,928*	2.7	18.9	22.1	209	194	168
13,306,800	11,791,361	10,658,066	12.9	10.6	24.9	703	679	855
341,382	312,899	246,360	9.1	27.0	38.6	114	90	67

†Figures adjusted for incomplete reporting of members under 13 years of age in 1906 and 1916. See page 103.

TABLE XXVI—URBAN AND RURAL VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES AND EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS, 1926

	Value of Edifices per Adult Member			Expenditures per Adult Member		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Baptist Bodies						
Northern Baptist Convention	$150.65	$184.30	$ 78.13	$ 27.89	$ 32.17	$ 18.67
Southern Baptist Convention	52.61	112.19	30.47	13.01	26.55	7.98
Negro Baptists	35.50	57.97	19.82	6.68	9.65	4.61
Church of Christ, Scientist	343.48	358.70	105.10	70.27	71.92	44.49
Churches of Christ	37.82	70.83	27.34	9.13	17.08	6.61
Congregational Churches	188.64	224.16	111.40	30.03	33.40	22.69
Disciples of Christ	90.04	116.64	57.64	18.00	23.31	11.54
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	113.79	135.58	73.68	19.09	21.75	14.19
Jewish Congregations	33.24	33.28	24.13	6.51	6.52	5.35
Ch. of Jesus Christ, Latter-day Saints	37.34	41.05	33.78	6.06	7.21	4.96
Lutheran Bodies						
United Lutheran Ch. in America	127.97	150.91	82.01	23.65	27.17	16.58
Ev. Luth. Aug. Syn. of N. A.	97.68	113.37	72.62	23.02	25.16	19.60
Ev. Luth. Syn. Mo. Ohio, etc.	90.83	117.15	60.17	22.74	27.34	17.38
Norw. Luth. Ch. of America	72.50	117.67	58.08	16.90	23.71	14.73
Methodist Bodies						
Methodist Episcopal Church	109.54	134.68	78.94	24.12	28.20	19.14
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	73.95	119.48	48.23	19.02	28.23	13.81
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	65.95	102.30	32.13	15.62	20.48	11.09
African Meth. Epis. Zion Ch.	46.70	79.45	22.29	12.00	15.22	9.60
Presbyterian Bodies						
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	187.61	214.33	120.92	35.08	38.81	25.77
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	163.09	210.62	91.50	37.56	47.00	23.32
Protestant Episcopal Church	230.26	243.28	163.88	32.78	34.23	25.40
Reformed Church in the U. S.	124.80	151.23	90.75	20.92	24.36	16.50
Roman Catholic Church	62.92	62.84	63.26	15.37	15.80	13.64
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	83.54	111.67	62.24	20.44	26.06	16.17

TABLE XXVII—VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES AND EXPENDITURES PER ADULT MEMBER FOR PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS, 1926, 1916 AND 1906

	Value of Church Edifices			Value of Church Edifices per Adult Member			Total Expenditures		Expenditures per Adult Member	
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1926	1916
Baptist Bodies	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Northern Baptist Convention	185,370,576	92,535,654*	76,032,829*	150.65	80.44	71.50	34,318,486	15,824,368*	27.89	13.76
Southern Baptist Convention	175,289,511*	58,348,373	34,723,882	51.36	22.41	17.98	43,386,608*	15,063,743	12.71	5.79
Negro Baptists	103,465,759	43,964,119*	25,998,598*	35.50	15.55	11.99	19,475,981	8,743,376*	6.68	3.09
Church of Christ, Scientist	69,416,744	.....	8,806,441	343.48	.....	102.74	14,202,116	.....	70.27	.....
Churches of Christ	16,402,158	5,644,096	2,555,372	37.82	18.11	16.33	3,961,310	679,191	9.13	2.18
Congregational Churches	164,212,552	82,036,763*	65,796,855*	190.97	103.34	91.23	25,820,342	14,417,327*	30.03	18.16
Disciples of Christ	114,850,211	40,327,201	27,439,944	90.04	34.16	29.00	22,967,484	8,797,820	18.00	7.45
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	35,789,581	13,118,273	9,376,402	113.79	38.60	31.99	6,002,900	2,375,690	19.09	6.99
Jewish Congregations	97,401,688	31,012,576	23,198,925	33.24	.....	.....	19,076,451	4,352,935	6.51	.....
Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	15,513,315	6,283,226	2,645,363	37.34	23.49	18.49	2,519,042	804,068	6.06	3.01
Lutheran Bodies										
United Lutheran Ch. in America	114,526,248	48,498,217	34,352,415	127.97	63.51	57.16	21,162,961	7,929,663	23.65	10.38
Ev. Luth. Aug. Syn. of N. A.	22,781,698	10,453,916	6,427,392	97.68	51.14	35.87	5,369,446	2,489,105	23.02	12.18
Ev. Luth. Syn. Mo. Ohio, etc.	65,318,781	21,873,759	16,020,932	90.83	35.35	30.39	16,350,315	5,734,542	22.74	9.27
Norw. Luth. Ch. of America	25,348,315*	11,501,919	6,820,436	72.72	36.10	20.92	5,895,589*	2,539,552	16.91	7.97
Methodist Bodies										
Methodist Episcopal Church	406,165,659	215,104,014	163,357,805	109.54	62.21	58.82	89,422,307	43,993,681	24.12	12.72
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	161,986,430	62,428,433	37,278,424	73.95	32.59	25.11	41,651,150	17,139,398	19.02	8.95
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	32,092,549	14,631,792	11,303,489	65.95	29.26	25.05	7,600,161	3,413,395	15.62	6.83
African Meth. Epis. Zion Ch.	18,515,723	7,591,393	4,833,207	46.70	33.20	29.46	4,757,066	1,700,737	12.00	7.44
Presbyterian Bodies										
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	338,152,743	150,239,123	114,882,781	187.61	96.16	100.22	63,230,663	30,166,158	35.08	19.31
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	67,798,658	23,924,915	15,488,489	163.09	71.07	61.80	15,612,028	5,809,909	37.56	17.26
Protestant Episcopal Church	314,596,738	164,990,150	125,040,498	230.26	152.50	142.40	44,790,130	22,509,942	32.78	20.81
Reformed Church in the U. S.	44,958,475*	20,550,936*	14,191,397*	124.83	58.60	48.12	7,585,003*	3,381,284*	21.06	9.64
Roman Catholic Church	837,271,053	374,206,895	292,638,787	62.92	31.74	27.46	204,526,487	72,358,136	15.37	6.14
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	28,520,619	13,787,579	8,401,539	83.54	44.06	34.10	6,976,440	3,315,238	20.44	10.60

*Figures adjusted to make them comparable for 1926, 1916 and 1906. See page 102 for detailed explanation.

TABLE XXVIII—TRAINING OF ALL MINISTERS FOR 17 WHITE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS, BY STATES, 1926

	Ministers								
	Number					Per cent			
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
United States	71,497	29,425	23,654	10,982	7,436	41.1	33.1	15.4	10.4
New England	3,589	684	1,953	405	547	19.1	54.4	11.3	15.2
Maine	563	209	187	72	95	37.1	33.2	12.8	16.9
New Hampshire	363	82	163	52	66	22.6	44.9	14.3	18.2
Vermont	326	91	138	33	64	27.9	42.4	10.1	19.6
Massachusetts	1,396	163	884	155	194	11.7	63.3	11.1	13.9
Rhode Island	219	34	125	25	35	15.5	57.1	11.4	16.0
Connecticut	722	105	456	68	93	14.5	63.2	9.4	12.9
Middle Atlantic	10,769	2,560	5,601	1,148	1,460	23.8	52.0	10.7	13.5
New York	3,992	1,003	1,972	438	579	25.1	49.4	11.0	14.5
New Jersey	1,529	317	823	120	269	20.7	53.8	7.9	17.6
Pennsylvania	5,248	1,240	2,806	590	612	23.6	53.5	11.2	11.7
East North Central	12,416	4,214	4,585	2,046	1,571	33.9	36.9	16.5	12.7
Ohio	3,456	1,019	1,486	553	398	29.5	43.0	16.0	11.5
Indiana	2,393	1,005	687	485	216	42.0	28.7	20.3	9.0
Illinois	3,703	1,305	1,368	567	463	35.2	37.0	15.3	12.5
Michigan	1,676	597	557	275	247	35.7	33.2	16.4	14.7
Wisconsin	1,188	288	487	166	247	24.2	41.0	14.0	20.8
West North Central	10,061	4,014	3,090	1,878	1,079	39.9	30.7	18.7	10.7
Minnesota	1,197	325	530	125	217	27.2	44.3	10.4	18.1
Iowa	2,010	672	712	425	201	33.4	35.4	21.2	10.0
Missouri	2,953	1,550	628	609	166	52.5	21.3	20.6	5.6
North Dakota	396	145	121	57	73	36.6	30.6	14.4	18.4
South Dakota	530	205	174	66	85	38.7	32.8	12.5	16.0
Nebraska	1,221	432	430	208	151	35.4	35.2	17.0	12.4
Kansas	1,754	685	495	388	186	39.1	28.2	22.1	10.6

South Atlantic	12,890	6,223	3,551	2,055	1,061	48.3	27.6	15.9	8.2
Delaware	215	60	94	26	35	27.9	43.7	12.1	16.3
Maryland	1,070	354	407	176	133	33.1	38.0	16.5	12.4
District of Columbia	164	21	103	24	16	12.8	62.8	14.6	9.8
Virginia	1,930	754	668	313	195	39.1	34.6	16.2	10.1
West Virginia	1,289	755	273	152	109	58.6	21.2	11.8	8.4
North Carolina	2,857	1,443	784	471	159	50.5	27.4	16.5	5.6
South Carolina	1,533	628	493	276	136	41.0	32.1	18.0	8.9
Georgia	2,546	1,555	407	418	166	61.1	16.0	16.4	6.5
Florida	1,286	653	322	199	112	50.8	25.0	15.5	8.7
East South Central	8,706	5,494	1,500	1,176	536	63.1	17.2	13.5	6.2
Kentucky	2,548	1,513	485	317	233	59.4	19.0	12.5	9.1
Tennessee	2,323	1,529	391	296	107	65.8	16.8	12.8	4.6
Alabama	2,146	1,479	301	259	107	68.9	14.0	12.1	5.0
Mississippi	1,689	973	323	304	89	57.6	19.1	18.0	5.3
West South Central	8,021	4,699	1,385	1,438	499	58.6	17.3	17.9	6.2
Arkansas	1,237	829	176	170	62	67.0	14.2	13.8	5.0
Louisiana	959	540	188	162	69	56.3	19.6	16.9	7.2
Oklahoma	1,702	1,062	261	297	82	62.4	15.3	17.5	4.8
Texas	4,123	2,268	760	809	286	55.0	18.4	19.7	6.9
Mountain	1,811	645	648	293	225	35.6	35.8	16.2	12.4
Montana	292	102	109	40	41	35.0	37.3	13.7	14.0
Idaho	245	90	81	50	24	36.7	33.1	20.4	9.8
Wyoming	136	45	55	20	16	33.1	40.4	14.7	11.8
Colorado	661	212	235	123	91	32.1	35.5	18.6	13.8
New Mexico	212	105	61	32	14	49.5	28.8	15.1	6 6
Arizona	177	70	65	16	26	39.5	36.7	9.0	14.8
Utah	55	10	30	7	8	18.2	54.6	12.7	14.5
Nevada	33	11	12	5	5	33.3	36.3	15.2	15.2
Pacific	3,234	892	1,341	543	458	27.6	41.4	16.8	14.2
Washington	800	263	269	144	124	32.9	33.6	18.0	15.5
Oregon	615	196	206	119	94	31.9	33.5	19.3	15.3
California	1,819	433	866	280	240	23.8	47.6	15.4	13.2

TABLE XXIX—TRAINING OF URBAN MINISTERS FOR 17 WHITE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS, BY STATES, 1926

	Ministers								
	Number					Per cent			
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
United States	25,243	5,131	13,184	3,720	3,208	20.3	52.3	14.7	12.7
New England	1,957	235	1,275	190	257	12.0	65.2	9.7	13.1
Maine	130	29	63	16	22	22.3	48.5	12.3	16.9
New Hampshire	128	21	71	15	21	16.4	55.5	11.7	16.4
Vermont	54	8	42	3	1	14.8	77.7	5.6	1.9
Massachusetts	1,148	117	766	117	148	10.2	66.7	10.2	12.9
Rhode Island	191	27	114	18	32	14.1	59.7	9.4	16.8
Connecticut	306	33	219	21	33	10.8	71.5	6.9	10.8
Middle Atlantic	5,665	776	3,510	581	798	13.7	62.0	10.2	14.1
New York	1,975	235	1,246	205	289	11.9	63.1	10.4	14.6
New Jersey	877	114	534	63	166	13.0	60.9	7.2	18.9
Pennsylvania	2,813	427	1,730	313	343	15.2	61.5	11.1	12.2
East North Central	5,468	1,065	2,819	820	764	19.5	51.5	15.0	14.0
Ohio	1,657	259	951	242	205	15.6	57.4	14.6	12.4
Indiana	872	223	398	176	75	25.6	45.6	20.2	8.6
Illinois	1,617	323	830	213	251	20.0	51.3	13.2	15.5
Michigan	778	174	366	118	120	22.4	47.0	15.2	15.4
Wisconsin	544	86	274	71	113	15.8	50.3	13.1	20.8
West North Central	2,776	579	1,384	480	333	20.9	49.8	17.3	12.0
Minnesota	491	81	269	49	92	16.5	54.8	10.0	18.7
Iowa	596	111	315	106	64	18.6	52.9	17.8	10.7
Missouri	732	189	334	154	55	25.8	45.6	21.1	7.5
North Dakota	64	12	35	3	14	18.8	54.6	4.7	21.9
South Dakota	76	10	48	8	10	13.2	63.1	10.5	13.2
Nebraska	313	61	161	49	42	19.5	51.4	15.7	13.4
Kansas	504	115	222	111	56	22.8	44.1	22.0	11.1

South Atlantic	3,242	789	1,562	532	359	24.3	48.2	16.4	11.1
Delaware	84	11	49	8	16	13.1	58.3	9.5	19.1
Maryland	393	82	192	71	48	20.9	48.8	18.1	12.2
District of Columbia	164	21	103	24	16	12.8	62.8	14.6	9.8
Virginia	485	100	259	75	51	20.6	53.4	15.5	10.5
West Virginia	317	77	144	54	42	24.3	45.5	17.0	13.2
North Carolina	592	130	314	100	48	22.0	53.0	16.9	8.1
South Carolina	314	71	153	53	37	22.6	48.7	16.9	11.8
Georgia	529	180	205	78	66	34.0	38.8	14.7	12.5
Florida	364	117	143	69	35	32.1	39.3	19.0	9.6
East South Central	1,587	465	683	275	164	29.3	43.1	17.3	10.3
Kentucky	490	111	245	74	60	22.7	50.0	15.1	12.2
Tennessee	527	185	211	93	38	35.1	40.1	17.6	7.2
Alabama	348	117	134	60	37	33.6	38.6	17.2	10.6
Mississippi	222	52	93	48	29	23.4	41.9	21.6	13.1
West South Central	2,042	711	739	419	173	34.8	36.2	20.5	8.5
Arkansas	270	91	96	52	31	33.7	35.5	19.3	11.5
Louisiana	253	81	102	44	26	32.0	40.3	17.4	10.3
Oklahoma	427	157	141	97	32	36.8	33.0	22.7	7.5
Texas	1,092	382	400	226	84	35.0	36.6	20.7	7.7
Mountain	742	165	347	127	103	22.2	46.8	17.1	13.9
Montana	106	23	58	10	15	21.7	54.7	9.4	14.2
Idaho	83	11	42	26	4	13.3	50.6	31.3	4.8
Wyoming	45	12	21	6	6	26.7	46.7	13.3	13.3
Colorado	311	70	134	56	51	22.5	43.1	18.0	16.4
New Mexico	65	14	29	14	8	21.5	44.7	21.5	12.3
Arizona	89	28	39	9	13	31.5	43.8	10.1	14.6
Utah	37	7	21	4	5	18.9	56.8	10.8	13.5
Nevada	6	0	3	2	1	....	50.0	33.3	16.7
Pacific	1,764	346	865	296	257	19.6	49.0	16.8	14.6
Washington	389	89	157	84	59	22.9	40.3	21.6	15.2
Oregon	262	52	116	46	48	19.8	44.3	17.6	18.3
California	1,113	205	592	166	150	18.4	53.2	14.9	13.5

TABLE XXX—TRAINING OF RURAL MINISTERS FOR 17 WHITE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS, BY STATES, 1926

	Ministers								
	Number					Per cent			
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
United States	46,254	24,294	10,470	7,262	4,228	52.5	22.6	15.7	9.2
New England	1,632	449	678	215	290	27.5	41.5	13.2	17.8
Maine	433	180	124	56	73	41.6	28.6	12.9	16.9
New Hampshire	235	61	92	37	45	26.0	39.1	15.1	19.2
Vermont	272	83	96	30	63	30.5	35.3	11.0	23.2
Massachusetts	248	46	118	38	46	18.5	47.6	15.3	18.6
Rhode Island	28	7	11	7	3	25.0	39.3	25.0	10.7
Connecticut	416	72	237	47	60	17.3	57.0	11.3	14.4
Middle Atlantic	5,104	1,784	2,091	567	662	34.9	41.0	11.1	13.0
New York	2,017	768	726	233	290	38.1	36.0	11.5	14.4
New Jersey	652	203	289	57	103	31.1	44.3	8.8	15.8
Pennsylvania	2,435	813	1,076	277	269	33.4	44.2	11.4	11.0
East North Central	6,948	3,149	1,766	1,226	807	45.3	25.4	17.7	11.6
Ohio	1,799	760	535	311	193	42.3	29.7	17.3	10.7
Indiana	1,521	782	289	309	141	51.4	19.0	20.3	9.3
Illinois	2,086	982	538	354	212	47.0	25.8	17.0	10.2
Michigan	898	423	191	157	127	47.1	21.3	17.5	14.1
Wisconsin	644	202	213	95	134	31.4	33.0	14.8	20.8
West North Central	7,285	3,435	1,706	1,398	746	47.2	23.4	19.2	10.2
Minnesota	706	244	261	76	125	34.6	36.9	10.8	17.7
Iowa	1,414	561	397	319	137	39.6	28.1	22.6	9.7
Missouri	2,221	1,361	294	455	111	61.3	13.2	20.5	5.0
North Dakota	332	133	86	54	59	40.0	25.9	16.3	17.8
South Dakota	454	195	126	58	75	42.9	27.8	12.8	16.5
Nebraska	908	371	269	159	109	40.9	29.6	17.5	12.0
Kansas	1,250	570	273	277	130	45.6	21.8	22.2	10.4

South Atlantic	9,648	5,434	1,989	1,523	702	56.3	20.6	15.8	7.3
Delaware	131	49	45	18	19	37.4	34.4	13.7	14.5
Maryland	677	272	215	105	85	40.2	31.7	15.5	12.6
District of Columbia									
Virginia	1,445	654	409	238	144	45.2	28.3	16.5	10.0
West Virginia	972	678	129	98	67	69.7	13.3	10.1	6.9
North Carolina	2,265	1,313	470	371	111	58.0	20.7	16.4	4.9
South Carolina	1,219	557	340	223	99	45.7	27.9	18.3	8.1
Georgia	2,017	1,375	202	340	100	68.2	10.0	16.8	5.0
Florida	922	536	179	130	77	58.1	19.4	14.1	8.4
East South Central	7,119	5,029	817	901	372	70.6	11.5	12.7	5.2
Kentucky	2,058	1,402	240	243	173	68.1	11.7	11.8	8.4
Tennessee	1,796	1,344	180	203	69	74.9	10.0	11.3	3.8
Alabama	1,798	1,362	167	199	70	75.7	9.3	11.1	3.9
Mississippi	1,467	921	230	256	60	62.8	15.7	17.4	4.1
West South Central	5,979	3,988	646	1,019	326	66.7	10.8	17.0	5.5
Arkansas	967	738	80	118	31	76.3	8.3	12.2	3.2
Louisiana	706	459	86	118	43	65.0	12.2	16.7	6.1
Oklahoma	1,275	905	120	200	50	71.0	9.4	15.7	3.9
Texas	3,031	1,886	360	583	202	62.2	11.9	19.2	6.7
Mountain	1,069	480	301	166	122	44.9	28.2	15.5	11.4
Montana	186	79	51	30	26	42.5	27.4	16.1	14.0
Idaho	162	79	39	24	20	48.8	24.1	14.8	12.3
Wyoming	91	33	34	14	10	36.3	37.3	15.4	11.0
Colorado	350	142	101	67	40	40.6	28.9	19.1	11.4
New Mexico	147	91	32	18	6	61.9	21.8	12.2	4.1
Arizona	88	42	26	7	13	47.7	29.5	8.0	14.8
Utah	18	3	9	3	3	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.6
Nevada	27	11	9	3	4	40.8	33.3	11.1	14.8
Pacific	1,470	546	476	247	201	37.1	32.4	16.8	13.7
Washington	411	174	112	60	65	42.3	27.3	14.6	15.8
Oregon	353	144	90	73	46	40.8	25.5	20.7	13.0
California	706	228	274	114	90	32.3	38.8	16.2	12.7

TABLE XXXI—TRAINING OF URBAN AND RURAL

	Total Priests				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
United States	11,742	778	8,008	422	2,534
New England					
Maine	109	14	82	2	11
New Hampshire	82	2	73	1	6
Vermont	68	13	51	0	4
Massachusetts	563	25	458	14	66
Rhode Island	111	10	85	3	13
Connecticut	226	6	195	8	17
Middle Atlantic					
New York	1,355	78	1,028	46	203
New Jersey	411	19	336	12	44
Pennsylvania	1,233	66	752	39	376
East North Central					
Ohio	661	47	487	13	114
Indiana	295	14	224	4	53
Illinois	859	46	599	21	193
Michigan	212	14	133	7	58
Wisconsin	656	35	346	15	260
West North Central					
Minnesota	522	44	371	18	89
Iowa	463	17	364	9	73
Missouri	405	13	215	8	169
North Dakota	160	8	110	6	36
South Dakota	193	12	141	3	37
Nebraska	263	17	169	15	62
Kansas	277	14	203	17	43
South Atlantic					
Delaware	23	2	19	0	2
Maryland	147	8	114	3	22
District of Columbia	34	0	28	0	6
Virginia	59	5	48	0	6
West Virginia	84	6	58	7	13
North Carolina	32	1	30	0	1
South Carolina	23	0	18	3	2
Georgia	27	3	14	0	10
Florida	52	5	36	3	8
East South Central					
Kentucky	170	28	97	6	39
Tennessee	37	2	27	0	8
Alabama	60	3	48	1	8
Mississippi	46	1	29	3	13
West South Central					
Arkansas	49	4	39	0	6
Louisiana	223	27	114	25	57
Oklahoma	89	8	62	3	16
Texas	317	48	162	16	91
Mountain					
Montana	98	7	56	5	30
Idaho	49	3	33	3	10
Wyoming	22	0	16	0	6
Colorado	118	14	73	5	26
New Mexico	82	16	48	6	12
Arizona	64	11	38	6	9
Utah	15	0	10	2	3
Nevada	11	0	6	2	3
Pacific					
Washington	137	11	81	5	40
Oregon	106	9	73	4	20
California	444	42	209	53	140

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS, BY STATES, 1926

Urban Priests					Rural Priests				
Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
6,401	385	4,387	239	1,390	5,341	393	3,621	183	1,144
46	4	40	0	2	63	10	42	2	9
47	1	41	1	4	35	1	32	0	2
22	2	19	0	1	46	11	32	0	3
473	20	380	13	60	90	5	78	1	6
83	6	62	3	12	28	4	23	0	1
129	4	104	7	14	97	2	91	1	3
909	59	687	32	131	446	19	341	14	72
295	11	242	9	33	116	8	94	3	11
858	43	500	30	285	375	23	252	9	91
438	28	322	12	76	223	19	165	1	38
171	5	130	4	32	124	9	94	0	21
535	32	362	14	127	324	14	237	7	66
96	7	55	1	33	116	7	78	6	25
237	9	112	6	110	419	26	234	9	150
152	10	107	7	28	370	34	264	11	61
153	9	123	4	17	310	8	241	5	56
205	5	107	8	85	200	8	108	0	84
17	0	14	1	2	143	8	96	5	34
16	2	11	0	3	177	10	130	3	34
49	3	29	3	14	214	14	140	12	48
88	4	66	6	12	189	10	137	11	31
17	2	14	0	1	6	0	5	0	1
78	6	61	1	10	69	2	53	2	12
34	0	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
34	1	31	0	2	25	4	17	0	4
48	3	33	2	10	36	3	25	5	3
24	0	23	0	1	8	1	7	0	0
21	0	16	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
22	1	12	0	9	5	2	2	0	1
31	2	25	0	4	21	3	11	3	4
89	17	44	2	26	81	11	53	4	13
29	2	23	0	4	8	0	4	0	4
35	2	26	0	7	25	1	22	1	1
30	1	19	2	8	16	0	10	1	5
26	1	23	0	2	23	3	16	0	4
95	10	49	12	24	128	17	65	13	33
55	2	39	2	12	34	6	23	1	4
158	17	93	6	42	159	31	69	10	49
28	0	18	3	7	70	7	38	2	23
16	1	11	2	2	33	2	22	1	8
9	0	6	0	3	13	0	10	0	3
64	7	41	3	13	54	7	32	2	13
17	3	10	2	2	65	13	38	4	10
14	3	8	2	1	50	8	30	4	8
12	0	9	1	2	3	0	1	1	1
2	0	2	0	0	9	0	4	2	3
74	8	44	1	21	63	2	37	4	19
50	4	37	2	7	56	5	36	2	13
270	28	129	32	81	174	14	80	21	59

TABLE XXXII—TRAINING OF URBAN AND RURAL MINISTERS FOR 21 DENOMINATIONS SEPARATELY, 1926

	Total Ministers					Urban Ministers					Rural Ministers				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
	NUMBER														
Total 21 Denominations	104,880	47,038	33,266	13,212	11,364	37,314	9,042	18,453	4,692	5,127	67,566	37,996	14,813	8,520	6,237
Baptist Bodies															
Northern Baptist Convention	5,496	1,707	1,937	579	1,273	2,647	484	1,277	261	625	2,849	1,223	660	318	648
Southern Baptist Convention	14,331	9,296	2,067	2,133	835	1,731	512	731	289	199	12,600	8,784	1,336	1,844	636
Negro Baptists	5,600	12,324	1,006	1,334	936	3,748	2,363	540	517	328	11,852	9,961	466	817	608
Free Will Baptists	503	458	9	13	23	31	23	2	4	2	472	435	7	9	21
Church of the Brethren	900	652	67	146	35	217	123	39	41	14	683	529	28	105	21
Congregational Churches	3,740	856	1,916	408	560	1,738	259	1,091	149	239	2,002	597	825	259	321
Disciples of Christ	4,632	1,944	796	1,702	190	1,727	449	492	718	68	2,905	1,495	304	984	122
Evangelical Church	1,261	706	233	143	179	537	261	128	64	84	724	445	105	79	95
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	971	33	641	28	269	496	10	358	16	112	475	23	283	12	157
Lutheran Bodies															
United Lutheran Ch. in America	2,295	84	1,879	48	284	1,373	32	1,171	21	149	922	52	708	27	135
Evangelical Lutheran Aug. Synod of N. A.	671	34	573	17	47	371	12	332	8	19	300	22	241	9	28
Methodist Bodies															
Methodist Episcopal Church	15,346	7,013	3,681	3,198	1,454	5,176	1,479	1,895	1,208	594	10,170	5,534	1,786	1,990	860
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	6,600	4,144	706	1,509	241	1,522	727	276	475	44	5,078	3,417	430	1,034	197
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	4,499	3,290	480	326	403	1,437	845	277	141	174	3,062	2,445	203	185	229
Colored Methodist Episcopal Ch.	1,540	1,221	117	147	55	483	318	64	74	27	1,057	903	53	73	28
Presbyterian Bodies															
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S. A.	6,336	865	4,373	415	683	3,000	210	2,372	129	289	3,336	655	2,001	286	394
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S.	1,804	213	1,250	101	240	776	61	598	35	82	1,028	152	652	66	158
Protestant Episcopal Church	4,124	481	2,533	302	808	2,919	268	1,879	206	566	1,205	213	654	96	242
Reformed Church in U. S.	978	45	794	22	117	499	14	427	10	48	479	31	367	12	69
Roman Catholic Church	11,742	778	8,008	422	2,534	6,401	385	4,387	239	1,390	5,341	393	3,621	183	1,144
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	1,511	894	200	219	198	485	207	117	87	74	1,026	687	83	132	124

PER CENT

Total 21 Denominations	100.0	44.9	31.7	12.6	10.8	100.0	24.2	49.5	12.6	13.7	100.0	56.3	21.9	12.6	9.2
Baptist Bodies															
Northern Baptist Convention	100.0	31.1	35.2	10.5	23.2	100.0	18.3	48.2	9.9	23.6	100.0	42.9	23.2	11.2	22.7
Southern Baptist Convention	100.0	64.9	14.4	14.9	5.8	100.0	29.6	42.2	16.7	11.5	100.0	69.7	10.6	14.6	5.1
Negro Baptists	100.0	79.0	6.4	8.6	6.0	100.0	63.0	14.4	13.8	8.8	100.0	84.1	3.9	6.9	5.1
Free Will Baptists	100.0	91.0	1.8	2.6	4.6	100.0	74.2	6.5	12.8	6.5	100.0	92.2	1.5	1.9	4.4
Church of the Brethren	100.0	72.4	7.5	16.2	3.9	100.0	56.7	18.0	18.9	6.4	100.0	77.4	4.1	15.4	3.1
Congregational Churches	100.0	22.9	51.2	10.9	15.0	100.0	14.9	62.8	8.6	13.7	100.0	29.8	41.2	13.0	16.0
Disciples of Christ	100.0	42.0	17.2	36.7	4.1	100.0	26.0	28.5	41.6	3.9	100.0	51.4	10.5	33.9	4.2
Evangelical Church	100.0	56.0	18.5	11.3	14.2	100.0	48.6	23.9	11.9	15.6	100.0	61.5	14.5	10.9	13.1
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	100.0	3.4	66.0	2.9	27.7	100.0	2.0	72.2	3.2	22.6	100.0	4.8	59.6	2.5	33.1
Lutheran Bodies															
United Lutheran Ch. in America	100.0	3.6	81.9	2.1	12.4	100.0	2.3	85.3	1.5	10.9	100.0	5.6	76.8	2.9	14.7
Evangelical Lutheran Aug. Synod of N. A.	100.0	5.1	85.4	2.5	7.0	100.0	3.2	89.5	2.2	5.1	100.0	7.4	80.3	3.0	9.3
Methodist Bodies															
Methodist Episcopal Church	100.0	45.7	24.0	20.8	9.5	100.0	28.6	36.6	23.3	11.5	100.0	54.4	17.6	19.6	8.4
Methodist Episcopal Ch., South	100.0	62.8	10.7	22.9	3.6	100.0	47.8	18.1	31.2	2.9	100.0	67.3	8.5	20.3	3.9
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	100.0	73.1	10.7	7.2	9.0	100.0	58.8	19.3	9.8	12.1	100.0	79.9	6.6	6.0	7.5
Colored Methodist Episcopal Ch.	100.0	79.3	7.6	9.5	3.6	100.0	65.8	13.3	15.3	5.6	100.0	85.4	5.0	6.9	2.7
Presbyterian Bodies															
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	100.0	13.7	69.0	6.5	10.8	100.0	7.0	79.1	4.3	9.6	100.0	19.6	60.0	8.6	11.8
Presbyterian Church in U. S.	100.0	11.8	69.3	5.6	13.3	100.0	7.8	77.1	4.5	10.6	100 0	14.8	63.4	6.4	15.4
Protestant Episcopal Church	100.0	11.7	61.4	7.3	19.6	100.0	9.2	64.4	7.0	19.4	100.0	17.7	54.3	7.9	20.1
Reformed Church in U. S.	100.0	4.6	81.2	2.2	12.0	100.0	2.8	85.6	2.0	9.6	100.0	6.5	76.6	2.5	14.4
Roman Catholic Church	100.0	6.6	68.2	3.6	21.6	100.0	6.0	68.6	3.7	21.7	100.0	7.4	67.8	3.4	21.4
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	100.0	59.2	13.2	14.5	13.1	100.0	42.7	24.1	17.9	15.3	100.0	66.9	8.1	12.9	12.1

TABLE XXXIII—TRAINING OF URBAN AND RURAL MINISTERS FOR 3 NEGRO DENOMINATIONS, BY DIVISIONS, 1926

	Total Ministers					Urban Ministers					Rural Ministers				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
						NUMBER									
United States	21,639	16,835	1,603	1,807	1,394	5,668	3,526	881	732	529	15,971	13,309	722	1,075	865
New England	83	25	28	20	10	76	23	26	17	10	7	2	2	3	0
Middle Atlantic	850	461	181	113	95	650	331	157	91	71	200	130	24	22	24
East North Central	1,064	676	142	120	126	883	535	135	106	107	181	141	7	14	19
West North Central	562	434	47	59	22	379	279	43	41	16	183	155	4	18	6
South Atlantic	7,957	6,032	630	668	627	1,380	771	236	188	185	6,577	5,261	394	480	442
East South Central	5,646	4,545	337	350	414	991	627	158	113	93	4,655	3,918	179	237	321
West South Central	5,269	4,528	205	448	88	1,130	849	96	149	36	4,139	3,679	109	299	52
Mountain	82	63	7	10	2	67	49	6	10	2	15	14	1	0	0
Pacific	126	71	26	19	10	112	62	24	17	9	14	9	2	2	1
						PER CENT									
United States	100.0	77.8	7.4	8.4	6.4	100.0	62.2	15.6	12.9	9.3	100.0	83.4	4.5	6.7	5.4
New England	100.0	30.1	33.7	24.1	12.1	100.0	30.3	34.2	22.4	13.1	100.0	28.6	28.6	42.8	....
Middle Atlantic	100.0	54.2	21.3	13.3	11.2	100.0	50.9	24.2	14.0	10.9	100.0	65.0	12.0	11.0	12.0
East North Central	100.0	63.6	13.3	11.3	11.8	100.0	60.6	15.3	12.0	12.1	100.0	77.9	3.9	7.7	10.5
West North Central	100.0	77.2	8.4	10.5	3.9	100.0	73.6	11.4	10.8	4.2	100.0	84.7	2.2	9.8	3.3
South Atlantic	100.0	75.8	7.9	8.4	7.9	100.0	55.9	17.1	13.6	13.4	100.0	80.0	6.0	7.3	6.7
East South Central	100.0	80.5	6.0	6.2	7.3	100.0	63.3	15.9	11.4	9.4	100.0	84.2	3.8	5.1	6.9
West South Central	100.0	85.9	3.9	8.5	1.7	100.0	75.1	8.5	13.2	3.2	100.0	88.9	2.6	7.2	1.3
Mountain	100.0	76.9	8.5	12.2	2.4	100.0	73.1	9.0	14.9	3.0	100.0	93.3	6.7	....	....
Pacific	100.0	56.4	20.6	15.1	7.9	100.0	55.4	21.4	15.2	8.0	100.0	64.3	14.3	14.3	7.1

TABLE XXXIV—TRAINING OF MINISTERS FOR 21 DENOMINATIONS SEPARATELY, BY DIVISIONS, 1926

	Number of Ministers														
	New England					Middle Atlantic					East North Central				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
Total, 21 Denominations	4,831	779	2,925	453	674	14,618	3,184	7,898	1,358	2,178	16,163	5,046	6,516	2,226	2,375
Baptist Bodies															
Northern Baptist Convention	828	181	376	99	172	1,449	378	585	106	380	1,375	459	416	152	348
Southern Baptist Convention	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	340	282	11	34	13
Negro Baptists	57	20	17	14	6	524	291	109	72	52	681	457	84	78	62
Free Will Baptists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	17	0	0	1
Church of the Brethren	0	0	0	0	0	154	104	14	35	1	278	195	24	43	16
Congregational Churches	1,190	183	722	110	175	353	66	185	36	66	756	194	367	93	102
Disciples of Christ	10	0	5	4	1	169	49	41	76	3	1,173	459	191	475	48
Evangelical Church	13	5	2	3	3	324	193	53	42	36	443	232	101	37	73
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	0	0	0	0	0	80	3	59	3	15	478	18	320	14	126
Lutheran Bodies															
United Lutheran Ch. in America	29	1	20	1	7	1,178	44	1,003	13	118	432	16	347	11	58
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of N. A.	49	0	44	0	5	65	3	55	3	4	167	9	143	3	12
Methodist Bodies															
Methodist Episcopal Church	902	271	366	144	121	3,056	1,295	801	621	339	3,961	1,644	1,007	961	349
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	38	37	0	1	0
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	25	5	11	6	3	301	155	67	37	42	317	181	50	26	60
Colored Methodist Episcopal Ch.	1	0	0	0	1	25	15	5	4	1	66	38	8	16	4
Presbyterian Bodies															
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	42	1	37	1	3	1,918	149	1,526	74	169	1,438	185	985	95	173
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protestant Episcopal Church	519	41	376	42	60	1,221	102	822	74	223	543	68	335	36	104
Reformed Church in the U. S.	7	1	5	1	0	503	19	407	11	66	287	11	240	2	34
Roman Catholic Church	1,159	70	944	28	117	2,999	163	2,116	97	623	2,683	156	1,789	60	678
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	0	0	0	0	0	296	153	50	54	39	689	388	98	89	114

TABLE XXXIV (Continued)

	Number of Ministers														
	West North Central					South Atlantic					East South Central				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
Total, 21 Denominations	12,906	4,573	4,710	2,013	1,610	21,328	12,285	4,546	2,739	1,758	14,665	10,073	2,038	1,536	1,018
Baptist Bodies															
Northern Baptist Convention	811	245	249	100	217	345	218	58	26	43	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Baptist Convention	1,081	672	121	242	46	4,657	2,768	878	706	305	4,648	3,275	606	541	226
Negro Baptists	297	197	32	51	17	5,784	4,437	433	507	407	4,308	3,503	210	261	334
Free Will Baptists	39	37	0	1	1	231	196	8	7	20	107	102	1	3	1
Church of the Brethren	149	114	8	21	6	189	142	10	33	4	22	16	2	4	0
Congregational Churches	700	204	304	96	96	112	28	50	10	24	54	15	20	7	12
Disciples of Christ	1,093	471	163	415	44	550	280	91	172	17	579	290	98	155	36
Evangelical Church	330	185	58	42	45	34	21	8	3	2	2	0	0	0	2
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	266	8	169	6	83	23	0	20	1	2	23	0	19	0	4
Lutheran Bodies															
United Lutheran Ch. in America	200	4	136	5	55	330	15	283	13	19	30	2	24	0	4
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of N. A.	308	20	262	8	18	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Methodist Bodies															
Methodist Episcopal Church	2,764	1,284	597	675	208	1,714	983	295	272	164	786	539	97	80	70
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	418	270	57	78	13	2,364	1,269	303	695	97	1,641	1,116	140	320	65
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	219	202	9	4	4	1,830	1,320	173	132	205	778	601	71	44	62
Colored Methodist Episcopal Ch.	46	35	6	4	1	343	275	24	29	15	560	441	56	45	18
Presbyterian Bodies															
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	1,160	250	668	104	138	407	19	332	19	37	218	39	133	25	21
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	79	10	51	8	10	937	86	696	32	123	413	49	276	28	60
Protestant Episcopal Church	332	63	167	28	74	755	89	431	50	185	154	30	76	13	35
Reformed Church in the U. S.	77	8	59	4	6	80	3	66	3	8	8	3	5	0	0
Roman Catholic Church	2,283	125	1,573	76	509	481	30	365	16	70	313	34	201	10	68
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	254	169	21	45	19	149	106	19	13	11	19	18	1	0	0

TABLE XXXIV (Continued)

	Number of Ministers														
	West South Central					Mountain					Pacific				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
Total, 21 Denominations	13,968	9,314	1,967	1,930	757	2,354	759	936	333	326	4,047	1,025	1,730	624	668
Baptist Bodies															
Northern Baptist Convention	7	1	5	1	0	244	86	75	40	43	437	139	173	55	70
Southern Baptist Convention	3,524	2,254	435	599	236	80	45	16	11	8	0	0	0	0	0
Negro Baptists	3,836	3,352	101	335	48	39	26	7	5	1	74	41	13	11	9
Free Will Baptists	108	106	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Church of the Brethren	21	16	1	4	0	29	21	3	3	2	58	44	5	3	6
Congregational Churches	64	17	33	8	6	178	60	71	21	26	333	89	164	27	53
Disciples of Christ	574	251	99	206	18	135	51	27	55	2	339	93	81	144	21
Evangelical Church	20	15	2	1	2	29	18	1	4	6	66	37	8	11	10
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	54	1	33	1	19	23	1	6	3	13	24	2	15	0	7
Lutheran Bodies															
United Lutheran Ch. in America	19	0	10	3	6	21	0	13	1	7	56	2	43	1	10
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of N. A.	12	0	11	0	1	21	1	17	2	1	44	1	36	1	6
Methodist Bodies															
Methodist Episcopal Church	792	509	87	140	56	447	171	136	96	44	924	317	295	209	103
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	1,921	1,309	183	376	53	110	80	10	15	5	106	61	13	24	8
African Methodist Episcopal Ch.	951	770	87	68	26	36	31	0	5	0	42	25	12	4	1
Colored Methodist Episcopal Ch.	482	406	17	45	14	7	6	0	0	1	10	5	1	4	0
Presbyterian Bodies															
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	330	98	162	42	28	299	66	182	19	32	524	58	348	36	82
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	373	68	225	33	47	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protestant Episcopal Church	172	28	99	19	26	164	31	83	18	32	264	29	144	22	69
Reformed Church in the U. S.	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	12	0	9	1	2
Roman Catholic Church	678	87	377	44	170	459	51	280	29	99	687	62	363	62	200
Ch. of the United Brethren in Christ	29	26	0	3	0	28	14	4	6	4	47	20	7	9	11

TABLE XXXV—TRAINING OF MINISTERS FOR

	Number of Ministers									
	21 denominations					17 white denominations				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
Total										
Number	5,693	983	3,209	525	976	3,526	495	2,119	373	539
Per Cent	100.0	17.3	56.4	9.2	17.1	100.0	14.0	60.1	10.6	15.3
New York, N. Y.	1,143	126	770	72	175	685	67	445	54	119
Chicago, Ill.	884	148	488	65	183	514	66	297	44	107
Philadelphia, Pa.	773	130	394	77	172	531	66	325	57	83
Detroit, Mich.	240	64	111	33	32	187	32	102	24	29
Cleveland, Ohio.	303	54	181	35	33	187	27	112	25	23
St. Louis, Mo.	305	59	144	26	76	176	32	102	25	17
Boston, Mass.	211	9	171	11	20	140	6	111	9	14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	326	65	192	32	37	195	33	125	19	18
Los Angeles, Calif.	313	53	170	47	43	228	43	124	35	26
Buffalo, N. Y.	233	29	149	24	31	152	21	87	18	26
San Francisco, Calif.	134	22	76	13	23	85	12	52	9	12
Milwaukee, Wis.	142	14	69	10	49	86	7	51	8	20
Washington, D.C.	289	49	157	40	43	164	21	103	24	16
New Orleans, La.	212	86	77	24	25	75	16	39	9	11
Atlanta, Ga.	185	75	60	16	34	121	46	44	13	18

21 DENOMINATIONS FOR 15 LARGE CITIES, 1926

	Number of Ministers									
	Roman Catholic Church					3 Negro Denominations				
	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only	Total	Neither College nor Seminary	Both College and Seminary	College Only	Seminary Only
Total										
Number	1,406	68	934	53	351	761	420	156	99	86
Per Cent	100.0	4.8	66.4	3.8	25.0	100.0	55.2	20.5	13.0	11.3
New York, N. Y.	387	18	311	7	51	71	41	14	11	5
Chicago, Ill.	240	9	166	6	59	130	73	25	15	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	133	4	43	6	80	109	60	26	14	9
Detroit, Mich.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	32	9	9	3
Cleveland, Ohio	80	7	63	3	7	36	20	6	7	3
St. Louis, Mo.	99	1	39	1	58	30	26	3	.....	1
Boston, Mass.	65	1	57	1	6	6	2	3	1	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	79	4	56	4	15	52	28	11	9	4
Los Angeles, Calif.	61	3	38	7	13	24	7	8	5	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	74	4	59	6	5	7	4	3	.....	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	47	9	23	4	11	2	1	1	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	51	4	18	1	28	5	3	.....	1	1
Washington, D.C.	34	.....	28	.....	6	91	28	26	16	21
New Orleans, La.	51	3	30	7	11	86	67	8	8	3
Atlanta, Ga.	5	1	3	.....	1	59	28	13	3	15

*Figures not available

TABLE XXVI—NUMBER OF URBAN AND RURAL CHURCHES WHOSE MINISTERS REPORTED

	All Churches				
	Total	One		Two	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
United States	171,931	86,351	50.2	36,255	21.1
New England	6,318	4,605	72.9	1,251	19.8
Maine	1,147	660	57.6	336	29.3
New Hampshire	637	430	67.5	161	25.3
Vermont	602	348	57.8	172	28.6
Massachusetts	2,335	1,929	82.6	304	13.0
Rhode Island	399	332	83.2	58	14.5
Connecticut	1,198	906	75.6	220	18.4
Middle Atlantic	20,494	12,510	61.1	4,085	19.9
New York	7,267	4,773	65.7	1,717	23.6
New Jersey	2,670	2,024	75.8	467	17.5
Pennsylvania	10,557	5,713	54.1	1,901	18.0
East North Central	24,414	13,828	56.7	5,209	21.3
Ohio	6,954	3,795	54.6	1,360	19.6
Indiana	4,559	2,378	52.2	1,025	22.5
Illinois	6,856	4,596	67.0	1,259	18.4
Michigan	3,131	1,625	52.0	753	24.1
Wisconsin	2,914	1,434	49.2	812	27.9
West North Central	20,561	11,444	55.7	4,916	23.9
Minnesota	2,776	1,369	49.4	777	28.0
Iowa	3,530	2,186	61.9	947	26.8
Missouri	6,236	3,563	57.2	1,148	18.4
North Dakota	1,197	385	32.2	342	28.6
South Dakota	1,393	536	38.5	390	28.0
Nebraska	2,144	1,395	65.1	528	24.6
Kansas	3,285	2,010	61.2	784	23.9
South Atlantic	39,976	15,208	38.1	8,531	21.4
Delaware	396	181	45.7	110	27.8
Maryland	2,356	975	41.4	572	24.3
District of Columbia	310	287	92.6	21	6.8
Virginia	6,505	2,392	36.8	1,074	16.5
West Virginia	3,894	1,179	30.3	567	14.6
North Carolina	7,892	2,564	32.5	1,632	20.7
South Carolina	5,175	1,698	32.8	1,430	27.7
Georgia	9,664	3,940	40.8	2,184	22.6
Florida	3,784	1,992	52.6	941	24.9
East South Central	26,616	10,766	40.5	5,799	21.8
Kentucky	5,617	2,895	51.5	1,042	18.6
Tennessee	6,234	2,426	38.9	1,192	19.1
Alabama	7,823	3,204	41.0	1,832	23.4
Mississippi	6,942	2,241	32.3	1,733	25.0
West South Central	23,598	12,185	51.6	4,922	20.9
Arkansas	4,733	2,180	46.1	1,102	23.3
Louisiana	3,756	1,779	47.4	924	24.6
Oklahoma	3,658	2,242	61.3	762	20.8
Texas	11,451	5,984	52.3	2,134	18.6
Mountain	4,496	2,051	45.7	680	15.1
Montana	891	343	38.5	144	16.2
Idaho	512	255	49.8	109	21.3
Wyoming	322	156	48.4	38	11.8
Colorado	1,139	729	64.0	201	17.6
New Mexico	957	230	24.0	97	10.1
Arizona	421	213	50.6	60	14.3
Utah	137	86	62.8	18	13.1
Nevada	117	39	33.4	13	11.1
Pacific	5,458	3,754	68.8	862	15.8
Washington	1,422	896	63.1	272	19.1
Oregon	1,056	675	63.9	170	16.1
California	2,980	2,183	73.3	420	14.1

SERVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF POINTS FOR 21 DENOMINATIONS, BY STATES, 1926

ALL CHURCHES

THREE		FOUR		FIVE		SIX		SEVEN OR MORE	
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
21,016	12.2	13,334	7.8	7,022	4.1	3,823	2.2	4,130	2.4
313	5.0	114	1.8	17	.2	18	.3	.....	.....
77	6.7	56	4.9	6	.5	12	1.0	.....	.....
29	4.6	12	1.9	5	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	11.5	8	1.3	5	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	3.2	22	.9	.....	.....	6	.3	.....	.....
8	2.0	.....	.....	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	4.7	16	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,026	9.9	1,175	5.7	433	2.1	186	.9	79	.4
561	7.7	169	2.3	35	.5	12	.2	.....	.....
136	5.1	26	1.0	10	.4	.....	.....	7	.2
1,329	12.6	980	9.3	388	3.7	174	1.6	72	.7
2,970	12.2	1,420	5.8	635	2.6	220	.9	132	.5
917	13.2	529	7.6	219	3.1	90	1.3	44	.6
643	14.1	305	6.7	173	3.8	27	.6	8	.1
499	7.3	320	4.7	133	1.9	35	.5	14	.2
464	14.8	132	4.2	67	2.1	54	1.7	36	1.1
447	15.3	134	4.6	43	1.5	14	.5	30	1.0
2,307	11.2	1,145	5.6	375	1.8	114	.5	260	1.3
380	13.7	142	5.1	48	1.7	12	.4	48	1.7
296	8.4	81	2.3	20	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
757	12.1	512	8.2	164	2.6	48	.8	44	.7
219	18.3	157	13.1	53	4.4	12	1.0	29	2.4
202	14.5	121	8.7	45	3.2	24	1.7	75	5.4
126	5.9	48	2.2	25	1.2	6	.3	16	.7
327	10.0	84	2.6	20	.6	12	.3	48	1.4
6,007	15.0	4,546	11.4	2,575	6.4	1,655	4.1	1,454	3.6
69	17.4	31	7.8	5	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
441	18.7	242	10.3	81	3.4	43	1.8	2	.1
1	.3	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
902	13.9	923	14.2	485	7.5	373	5.7	356	5.4
461	11.8	408	10.5	376	9.6	429	11.0	474	12.2
1,229	15.6	1,020	12.9	716	9.1	399	5.0	332	4.2
1,010	19.5	695	13.4	278	5.4	49	.9	15	.3
1,473	15.2	1,040	10.8	537	5.6	324	3.3	166	1.7
421	11.1	186	4.9	97	2.6	38	1.0	109	2.9
3,648	13.7	2,725	10.2	1,761	6.6	987	3.7	930	3.5
657	11.7	457	8.1	326	5.8	134	2.4	106	1.9
704	11.3	702	11.3	537	8.6	305	4.9	368	5.9
1,025	13.1	781	10.0	454	5.8	253	3.2	274	3.5
1,262	18.2	785	11.3	444	6.4	295	4.2	182	2.6
2,940	12.5	1,722	7.3	890	3.8	465	1.9	474	2.0
610	12.9	385	8.1	197	4.2	149	3.1	110	2.3
559	14.9	245	6.5	120	3.2	66	1.7	63	1.7
303	8.3	190	5.2	83	2.3	48	1.3	30	.8
1,468	12.8	902	7.9	490	4.3	202	1.7	271	2.4
449	10.0	275	6.1	231	5.1	94	2.1	716	15.9
117	13.1	94	10.5	80	9.0	25	2.8	88	9.9
71	13.9	20	3.9	29	5.7	12	2.3	16	3.1
43	13.4	23	7.1	25	7.8	18	5.6	19	5.9
77	6.8	32	2.8	20	1.8	6	.5	74	6.5
95	9.9	71	7.4	49	5.1	21	2.2	394	41.3
20	4.8	16	3.8	14	3.2	6	1.4	92	21.9
9	6.6	6	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13.1
17	14.5	13	11.1	14	12.0	6	5.1	15	12.8
356	6.5	212	3.9	105	1.9	84	1.5	85	1.6
97	6.8	66	4.6	25	1.8	30	2.1	36	2.5
98	9.3	52	4.9	20	1.9	18	1.7	23	2.2
161	5.4	94	3.2	60	2.0	36	1.2	26	.8

TABLE XXXVI (Continued)

	Urban Churches							
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
United States	42,274	35,405	4,755	1,226	453	168	96	171
New England	3,180	2,766	328	64	19	3	.....	.....
Maine	220	176	38	2	3	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire	215	170	34	7	3	1	.....	.....
Vermont	86	64	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1,835	1,635	156	34	10	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	320	278	36	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	504	443	46	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	9,104	8,107	798	143	44	8	2	2
New York	3,270	2,962	264	35	7	2	.....	.....
New Jersey	1,467	1,300	132	24	10	1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	4,367	3,845	402	84	27	5	2	2
East North Central	8,634	7,555	791	179	61	25	8	15
Ohio	2,641	2,332	243	39	13	4	.....	10
Indiana	1,363	1,191	129	33	14	.....	.....	1
Illinois	2,665	2,388	197	44	14	14	6	2
Michigan	1,079	921	115	25	9	5	2	2
Wisconsin	881	723	107	38	11	2	.....	.....
West North Central	4,379	3,665	512	114	34	14	4	36
Minnesota	772	576	136	30	14	3	3	10
Iowa	905	742	131	26	4	2	.....	.....
Missouri	1,251	1,104	113	15	11	4	.....	4
North Dakota	97	69	21	4	1	1	1	.....
South Dakota	102	89	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	441	392	34	8	1	2	.....	4
Kansas	811	693	67	28	3	2	.....	18
South Atlantic	5,844	4,433	925	269	103	37	33	39
Delaware	113	103	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	619	553	50	12	1	.....	3	.....
District of Columbia	310	287	21	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	820	665	99	25	17	7	5	2
West Virginia	483	385	65	17	8	3	5	.....
North Carolina	988	651	219	69	29	10	7	3
South Carolina	666	396	181	61	17	5	.....	6
Georgia	1,155	823	195	62	33	11	13	18
Florida	690	570	88	20	1	1	.....	10
East South Central	3,271	2,470	489	158	64	35	22	33
Kentucky	876	742	82	27	14	4	4	3
Tennessee	1,008	782	148	28	14	1	7	28
Alabama	791	596	123	43	15	9	3	2
Mississippi	596	350	136	60	21	21	8	.....
West South Central	4,225	3,333	536	191	85	30	19	31
Arkansas	563	436	77	23	9	3	4	11
Louisiana	706	521	118	38	21	5	2	1
Oklahoma	777	619	97	39	10	6	5	1
Texas	2,179	1,757	244	91	45	16	8	18
Mountain	1,120	892	131	51	17	12	3	14
Montana	164	123	26	10	3	2	.....	.....
Idaho	122	92	13	10	4	2	1	.....
Wyoming	73	61	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Colorado	433	371	43	9	5	1	.....	4
New Mexico	111	79	14	9	3	1	1	4
Arizona	142	106	19	4	1	5	1	6
Utah	66	53	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	9	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	2,517	2,184	245	57	21	4	5	1
Washington	548	451	77	16	3	.....	.....	1
Oregon	343	298	28	6	7	.....	4	.....
California	1,626	1,435	140	35	11	4	1	.....

TABLE XXXVI (Continued)

Rural Churches							
Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
129,657	50,946	31,500	19,790	12,881	6,854	3,727	3,959
3,138	1,839	923	249	95	14	18	.....
927	484	298	75	53	5	12	.....
422	260	127	22	9	4	.....	.....
516	284	154	65	8	5	.....	.....
500	294	148	40	12	.....	6	.....
79	54	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	463	174	44	13	.....	.....	.....
11,390	4,403	3,287	1,883	1,131	425	184	77
3,997	1,811	1,453	526	162	33	12	.....
1,203	724	335	112	16	9	.....	7
6,190	1,868	1,499	1,245	953	383	172	70
15,780	6,273	4,418	2,791	1,359	610	212	117
4,313	1,463	1,117	878	516	215	90	34
3,191	1,187	896	610	291	173	27	7
4,191	2,208	1,062	455	306	119	29	12
2,052	704	638	439	123	62	52	34
2,033	711	705	409	123	41	14	30
16,182	7,779	4,404	2,193	1,111	361	110	224
2,004	793	641	350	128	45	9	38
2,625	1,444	816	270	77	18	.....	.....
4,985	2,459	1,035	742	501	160	48	40
1,100	316	321	215	156	52	11	29
1,291	447	380	199	121	45	24	75
1,703	1,003	494	118	47	23	6	12
2,474	1,317	717	299	81	18	12	30
34,132	10,775	7,606	5,738	4,438	2,538	1,622	1,415
283	78	103	67	30	5	.....	.....
1,737	422	522	429	241	81	40	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,685	1,727	975	877	906	478	368	354
3,411	794	502	444	400	373	424	474
6,904	1,913	1,413	1,1 0	991	706	392	329
4,509	1,302	1,249	949	678	273	49	9
8,509	3,117	1,989	1,411	1,007	526	311	148
3,094	1,422	853	401	185	96	38	99
23,345	8,296	5,310	3,490	2,661	1,726	965	897
4,741	2,153	960	630	443	322	130	103
5,226	1,644	1,044	676	688	536	298	340
7,032	2,608	1,709	982	766	445	250	272
6,346	1,891	1,597	1,202	764	423	287	182
19,373	8,852	4,386	2,749	1,637	860	446	443
4,170	1,744	1,025	587	376	194	145	99
3,050	1,258	806	521	224	115	64	62
2,881	1,623	665	264	180	77	43	29
9,272	4,227	1,890	1,377	857	474	194	253
3,376	1,159	549	398	258	219	91	702
727	220	118	107	91	78	25	88
390	163	96	61	16	27	11	16
249	95	32	38	23	24	18	19
706	358	158	68	27	19	6	70
846	151	83	86	68	48	20	390
279	107	41	16	15	9	5	86
71	33	9	6	5	.....	.....	18
108	32	12	16	13	14	6	15
2,941	1,570	617	299	191	101	79	84
874	445	195	81	63	25	30	35
713	377	142	92	45	20	14	23
1,354	748	280	126	83	56	35	26

TABLE XXXVII—NUMBER OF URBAN AND RURAL CHURCHES WHOSE MINISTERS DENOMINATIONS

	All Churches				
	TOTAL	ONE		TWO	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
United States	122,325	59,008	48.2	24,470	20.0
New England	4,685	3,481	74.3	957	20.4
Maine	952	566	59.5	296	31.1
New Hampshire	498	349	70.1	130	26.1
Vermont	493	308	62.5	128	26.0
Massachusetts	1,608	1,360	84.6	216	13.4
Rhode Island	257	218	84.8	37	14.4
Connecticut	877	680	77.6	150	17.1
Middle Atlantic	15,708	8,932	56.8	3,264	20.8
New York	5,344	3,368	63.0	1,369	25.6
New Jersey	1,867	1,413	75.7	329	17.6
Pennsylvania	8,497	4,151	48.8	1,566	18.4
East North Central	19,548	10,415	53.3	4,356	22.3
Ohio	5,678	2,762	48.6	1,191	21.0
Indiana	3,930	1,903	48.4	931	23.7
Illinois	5,403	3,477	64.3	1,024	18.9
Michigan	2,621	1,361	51.9	677	25.8
Wisconsin	1,916	912	47.6	533	27.8
West North Central	16,324	9,137	56.0	3,854	23.6
Minnesota	2,015	950	47.2	575	28.5
Iowa	2,851	1,781	62.5	724	25.4
Missouri	5,273	2,888	54.8	979	18.6
North Dakota	838	308	36.8	250	29.8
South Dakota	980	420	42.8	279	28.5
Nebraska	1,709	1,172	68.6	396	23.2
Kansas	2,658	1,618	60.8	651	24.5
South Atlantic	26,909	8,613	32.0	5,007	18.6
Delaware	295	129	43.7	74	25.1
Maryland	1,916	694	36.2	481	25.1
District of Columbia	174	157	90.2	15	8.6
Virginia	4,616	1,322	28.6	650	14.1
West Virginia	3,339	903	27.0	421	12.6
North Carolina	6,268	1,727	27.6	1,255	20.0
South Carolina	3,126	881	28.2	713	22.8
Georgia	5,152	1,765	34.3	961	18.7
Florida	2,023	1,035	51.1	437	21.6
East South Central	17,541	6,428	36.7	3,055	17.4
Kentucky	4,520	2,280	50.4	753	16.6
Tennessee	4,807	1,654	34.4	782	16.3
Alabama	4,465	1,494	33.5	806	18.1
Mississippi	3,749	1,000	26.7	714	19.0
West South Central	14,672	7,171	48.9	2,803	19.1
Arkansas	2,590	1,092	42.2	458	17.7
Louisiana	1,671	722	43.2	380	22.7
Oklahoma	2,725	1,733	63.6	537	19.7
Texas	7,686	3,624	47.2	1,428	18.6
Mountain	2,829	1,733	61.3	548	19.4
Montana	554	266	48.0	118	21.3
Idaho	364	228	62.7	83	22.8
Wyoming	232	139	59.9	32	13.8
Colorado	856	617	72.1	173	20.2
New Mexico	423	199	47.0	77	18.2
Arizona	227	175	77.1	46	20.3
Utah	95	74	77.9	12	12.6
Nevada	78	35	44.9	7	9.0
Pacific	4,109	3,098	75.4	626	15.2
Washington	1,120	776	69.3	226	20.2
Oregon	846	598	70.8	140	16.5
California	2,143	1,724	80.5	260	12.1

REPORTED SERVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF POINTS FOR 17 WHITE PROTESTANT BY STATES, 1926

All Churches									
THREE		FOUR		FIVE		SIX		SEVEN OR MORE	
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
15,567	12.7	11,026	9.0	6,100	5.0	3,361	2.8	2,793	2.3
176	3.8	61	1.3	10	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	5.9	29	3.0	5	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	2.2	8	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	9.7	4	.8	5	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1.8	4	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	3.5	16	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,785	11.4	1,081	6.9	423	2.7	174	1.1	49	.3
448	8.4	123	2.3	30	.6	6	.1	.....	.....
106	5.7	14	.7	5	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,231	14.5	944	11.1	388	4.6	168	2.0	49	.6
2,662	13.6	1,293	6.6	561	2.9	196	1.0	65	.3
858	15.1	525	9.2	209	3.7	90	1.6	43	.8
613	15.6	289	7.4	173	4.4	21	.5	.....	.....
435	8.1	300	5.6	118	2.2	35	.6	14	.3
404	15.4	101	3.9	34	1.3	36	1.4	8	.3
352	18.4	78	4.1	27	1.4	14	.7	.....	.....
1,863	11.4	916	5.6	296	1.8	90	.6	168	1.0
312	15.5	111	5.5	38	1.9	6	.3	23	1.1
254	8.9	77	2.7	15	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
686	13.0	479	9.1	149	2.8	48	.9	44	.8
152	18.1	88	10.5	34	4.1	6	.7	.....	.....
134	13.7	57	5.8	25	2.6	12	1.2	53	5.4
76	4.4	28	1.6	15	.9	6	.4	16	.9
249	9.3	76	2.9	20	.8	12	.5	32	1.2
4,143	15.4	3,870	14.4	2,369	8.8	1,561	5.8	1,346	5.0
61	20.7	31	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
405	21.1	227	11.9	71	3.7	36	1.9	2	.1
1	.6	1	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
677	14.7	818	17.7	445	9.6	355	7.7	349	7.6
397	11.9	383	11.5	366	11.0	402	12.0	467	14.0
986	15.7	904	14.4	691	11.0	387	6.2	318	5.1
677	21.7	567	18.1	238	7.6	43	1.4	7	.2
710	13.8	804	15.6	476	9.2	300	5.8	136	2.6
229	11.3	135	6.7	82	4.1	38	1.9	67	3.3
2,441	13.9	2,254	12.8	1,587	9.0	907	5.2	869	5.0
547	12.1	430	9.5	301	6.7	120	2.7	89	2.0
586	12.2	641	13.3	517	10.8	293	6.1	334	6.9
596	13.3	642	14.4	422	9.4	241	5.4	264	5.9
712	19.0	541	14.4	347	9.3	253	6.7	182	4.9
1,987	13.6	1,353	9.2	740	5.0	379	2.6	239	1.6
358	13.8	301	11.6	172	6.6	137	5.3	72	2.0
286	17.1	133	8.0	75	4.5	42	2.5	33	2.8
202	7.4	132	4.9	63	2.3	36	1.3	22	.8
1,141	14.8	787	10.2	430	5.6	164	2.1	112	1.5
308	10.9	121	4.3	54	1.9	24	.8	41	1.4
96	17.4	45	8.1	20	3.6	.....	.....	9	1.6
41	11.3	6	1.6	.....	.....	6	1.6	.....	.....
33	14.2	11	4.7	5	2.2	12	5.2	.....	.....
41	4.8	12	1.4	.....	.....	6	.7	7	.8
71	16.8	43	10.2	15	3.5	.....	.....	18	4.3
6	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	14.1	4	5.1	14	17.9	.....	.....	7	9.0
202	4.9	77	1.9	60	1.5	30	.7	16	.4
64	5.7	26	2.4	15	1.3	6	.5	7	.6
62	7.3	24	2.8	10	1.2	12	1.4	.....	.....
76	3.5	27	1.3	35	1.6	12	.6	9	.4

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

	Urban Churches							
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
United States	28,262	23,785	3,213	787	282	80	48	67
New England	2,175	1,894	246	25	9	1		
Maine	156	125	29		1	1		
New Hampshire	146	112	29	3	2			
Vermont	62	46	14	2				
Massachusetts	1,282	1,134	116	9	3			
Rhode Island	216	188	26	2				
Connecticut	333	289	32	9	3			
Middle Atlantic	6,130	5,392	581	111	37	7	2	
New York	2,109	1,886	192	26	4	1		
New Jersey	964	849	84	20	10	1		
Pennsylvania	3,057	2,657	305	65	23	5	2	
East North Central	6,021	5,195	606	134	46	18	8	14
Ohio	1,824	1,587	182	34	11			10
Indiana	971	846	95	23	7			
Illinois	1,767	1,573	140	24	10	12	6	2
Michigan	860	725	100	19	8	4	2	2
Wisconsin	599	464	89	34	10	2		
West North Central	3,142	2,605	380	86	26	9	3	33
Minnesota	587	419	113	28	13	2	2	10
Iowa	677	560	91	22	4			
Missouri	815	712	81	8	8	2		4
North Dakota	74	51	16	4	1	1	1	
South Dakota	81	71	7	3				
Nebraska	345	309	25	5		2		4
Kansas	563	483	47	16		2		15
South Atlantic	3,768	2,888	605	172	65	18	17	3
Delaware	77	70	4	2	1			
Maryland	425	380	37	6			2	
District of Columbia	174	157	15	1	1			
Virginia	545	452	66	15	6	2	3	1
West Virginia	360	294	48	12	4	1	1	
North Carolina	752	487	172	54	26	9	2	2
South Carolina	394	244	100	37	10	3		
Georgia	643	471	113	31	16	3	9	
Florida	398	333	50	14	1			
East South Central	1,852	1,450	236	96	36	10	10	14
Kentucky	562	481	50	20	8		3	
Tennessee	617	473	94	24	10	1	2	13
Alabama	407	322	42	26	6	7	3	1
Mississippi	266	174	50	26	12	2	2	
West South Central	2,406	1,967	281	96	45	12	4	1
Arkansas	336	273	40	14	4	3	2	
Louisiana	313	219	53	23	15	3		
Oklahoma	494	433	45	16				
Texas	1,263	1,042	143	43	26	6	2	1
Mountain	841	702	97	33	7	1		1
Montana	125	96	19	7	3			
Idaho	96	77	12	7				
Wyoming	53	46	4	3				
Colorado	333	293	33	3	3			1
New Mexico	75	59	8	6	1	1		
Arizona	104	85	16	3				
Utah	49	41	5	3				
Nevada	6	5		1				
Pacific	1,927	1,692	181	34	11	4	4	1
Washington	443	366	67	9				1
Oregon	283	250	21	5	3		4	
California	1,201	1,076	93	20	8	4		

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

Rural Churches							
Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
94,063	35,223	21,257	14,780	10,744	6,020	3,313	2,726
2,510	1,587	711	151	52	9	.....	.....
796	441	267	56	28	4	.....	.....
352	237	101	8	6	.....	.....	.....
431	262	114	46	4	5	.....	.....
346	226	100	19	1	.....	.....	.....
41	30	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
544	391	118	22	13	.....	.....	.....
9,578	3,540	2,683	1,674	1,044	416	172	49
3,235	1,482	1,177	422	119	29	6	.....
903	564	245	86	4	4	.....	.....
5,440	1,494	1,261	1,160	921	383	166	49
13,527	5,220	3,750	2,528	1,247	543	188	51
3,854	1,175	1,009	824	514	209	90	33
2,959	1,057	836	590	282	173	21	.....
3,636	1,904	884	411	290	106	29	12
1,761	636	577	385	93	30	34	6
1,317	448	444	318	68	25	14	.....
13,182	6,532	3,474	1,777	890	287	87	135
1,428	531	462	284	98	36	4	13
2,174	1,221	633	232	73	15	.....	.....
4,458	2,176	898	678	471	147	48	40
764	257	234	148	87	33	5	.....
899	349	272	131	57	25	12	53
1,364	863	371	71	28	13	6	12
2,095	1,135	604	233	76	18	12	17
23,141	5,725	4,402	3,971	3,805	2,351	1,544	1,343
218	59	70	59	30	.....	.....	.....
1,491	314	444	399	227	71	34	2
4,071	870	584	662	812	443	352	348
2,979	609	373	385	379	365	401	467
5,516	1,240	1,083	932	878	682	385	316
2,732	637	613	640	557	235	43	7
4,509	1,294	848	679	788	473	291	136
1,625	702	387	215	134	82	38	67
15,689	4,978	2,819	2,345	2,218	1,577	897	855
3,958	1,799	703	527	422	301	117	89
4,190	1,181	688	562	631	516	291	321
4,058	1,172	764	570	636	415	238	263
3,483	826	664	686	529	345	251	182
12,266	5,204	2,522	1,891	1,308	728	375	238
2,254	819	418	344	297	169	135	72
1,358	503	327	263	118	72	42	33
2,231	1,300	492	186	132	63	36	22
6,423	2,582	1,285	1,098	761	424	162	111
1,988	1,031	451	275	114	53	24	40
429	170	99	89	42	20	.....	9
268	151	71	34	6	.....	6	.....
179	93	28	30	11	5	12	.....
523	324	140	38	9	.....	6	6
348	140	69	65	42	14	.....	18
123	90	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	33	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	30	7	10	4	14	.....	7
2,182	1,406	445	168	66	56	26	15
677	410	159	55	26	15	6	6
563	348	119	57	21	10	8	.....
942	648	167	56	19	31	12	9

TABLE XXXVIII—NUMBER OF URBAN AND RURAL CHURCHES WHOSE PRIESTS CHURCH, BY

	All Churches				
	TOTAL	ONE		TWO	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
United States	18,301	9,617	52.5	3,592	19.6
New England	1,544	1,041	67.4	288	18.7
Maine	179	82	45.8	36	20.1
New Hampshire	133	75	56.4	31	23.3
Vermont	109	40	36.7	44	40.4
Massachusetts	701	543	77.5	88	12.6
Rhode Island	134	106	79.1	21	15.7
Connecticut	288	195	67.7	68	23.6
Middle Atlantic	3,854	2,715	70.4	758	19.7
New York	1,751	1,244	71.1	337	19.2
New Jersey	535	368	68.9	116	21.7
Pennsylvania	1,568	1,103	70.3	305	19.5
East North Central	3,636	2,350	64.6	717	19.7
Ohio	829	657	79.3	116	14.0
Indiana	390	268	68.7	65	16.7
Illinois	1,055	771	73.1	193	18.3
Michigan	378	144	38.1	64	16.9
Wisconsin	984	510	51.8	279	28.4
West North Central	3,465	1,693	48.9	943	27.2
Minnesota	745	405	54.4	200	26.8
Iowa	612	353	57.7	211	34.5
Missouri	531	342	64.4	94	17.7
North Dakota	356	74	20.8	92	25.9
South Dakota	409	114	27.9	109	26.7
Nebraska	413	201	48.7	132	32.0
Kansas	399	204	51.2	105	26.3
South Atlantic	948	356	37.6	182	19.2
Delaware	29	24	82.8	5	17.2
Maryland	236	127	53.8	58	24.6
District of Columbia	42	39	92.9	3	7.1
Virginia	139	26	18.7	35	25.2
West Virginia	187	56	30.0	30	16.1
North Carolina	66	16	24.3	16	24.3
South Carolina	61	17	27.9	5	8.2
Georgia	73	22	30.1	4	5.5
Florida	115	29	25.2	26	22.6
East South Central	599	251	41.9	86	14.4
Kentucky	281	155	55.2	41	14.6
Tennessee	87	32	36.8	7	8.0
Alabama	119	41	34.5	20	16.8
Mississippi	112	23	20.6	18	16.1
West South Central	1,482	452	30.5	278	18.8
Arkansas	144	34	23.6	24	16.7
Louisiana	414	164	39.7	94	22.7
Oklahoma	182	49	26.9	33	18.1
Texas	742	205	27.6	127	17.1
Mountain	1,567	230	14.7	120	7.7
Montana	328	70	21.4	24	7.3
Idaho	143	22	15.4	26	18.2
Wyoming	79	7	8.8	5	6.3
Colorado	254	86	33.9	25	9.8
New Mexico	517	18	3.5	16	3.1
Arizona	171	17	9.9	12	7.0
Utah	38	8	21.0	6	15.8
Nevada	37	2	5.4	6	16.2
Pacific	1,206	529	43.9	220	18.2
Washington	287	105	36.6	46	16.0
Oregon	207	74	35.8	30	14.5
California	712	350	49.2	144	20.2

REPORTED SERVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF POINTS FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLIC STATES, 1926

All Churches									
THREE		FOUR		FIVE		SIX		SEVEN OR MORE	
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1,720	9.4	1,053	5.8	619	3.4	378	2.1	1,322	7.2
137	8.9	53	3.4	7	.5	18	1.1	.....	.....
21	11.7	27	15.1	1	.6	12	6.7	.....	.....
18	13.5	4	3.0	5	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	19.3	4	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	6.6	18	2.5	.....	.....	6	.8	.....	.....
6	4.5	.....	.....	1	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
235	6.1	94	2.4	10	.3	12	.3	30	.8
113	6.5	46	2.6	5	.3	6	.3	.....	.....
27	5.0	12	2.2	5	.9	.....	.....	7	1.3
95	6.1	36	2.3	.....	.....	6	.3	23	1.5
287	7.9	123	3.4	69	1.9	24	.7	66	1.8
51	6.1	.....	.....	5	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	6.9	16	4.1	.....	.....	6	1.5	8	2.1
56	5.3	20	1.9	15	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	15.9	31	8.2	33	8.7	18	4.8	28	7.4
93	9.5	56	5.7	16	1.6	.....	.....	30	3.0
406	11.7	228	6.6	79	2.3	24	.7	92	2.6
68	9.1	31	4.2	10	1.3	6	.8	25	3.4
39	6.3	4	.7	5	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	9.1	32	6.0	15	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	18.8	69	19.4	19	5.3	6	1.7	29	8.1
68	16.6	64	15.6	20	4.9	12	2.9	22	5.4
50	12.1	20	4.8	10	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	16.5	8	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4.0
115	12.1	72	7.6	65	6.8	64	6.8	94	9.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	9.7	11	4.7	10	4.2	7	3.0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	9.4	20	14.4	20	14.4	18	12.9	7	5.0
40	21.4	17	9.1	10	5.3	27	14.4	7	3.7
15	22.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18.1	7	10.6
9	14.8	12	19.7	10	16.4	.....	.....	8	13.0
3	4.1	4	5.5	10	13.7	.....	.....	30	41.1
12	10.4	8	7.0	5	4.3	.....	.....	35	30.5
46	7.7	55	9.2	56	9.3	44	7.3	61	10.2
21	7.5	19	6.8	20	7.1	8	2.8	17	6.0
.....	.....	8	9.2	.....	.....	6	6.9	34	39.1
16	13.5	16	13.4	10	8.4	6	5.0	10	8.4
9	8.0	12	10.7	26	23.2	24	21.4	.....	.....
199	13.4	139	9.4	111	7.5	68	4.5	235	15.9
15	10.4	16	11.1	5	3.5	12	8.3	38	26.4
55	13.3	35	8.5	30	7.2	6	1.4	30	7.2
32	17.6	28	15.4	20	11.0	12	6.6	8	4.4
97	13.1	60	8.1	56	7.6	38	5.1	159	21.4
141	9.0	154	9.8	177	11.3	70	4.4	675	43.1
21	6.4	49	14.9	60	18.3	25	7.6	79	24.1
30	21.0	14	9.8	29	20.3	6	4.1	16	11.2
10	12.7	12	15.2	20	25.3	6	7.6	19	24.1
36	14.1	20	7.9	20	7.9	.....	.....	67	26.4
24	4.6	28	5.4	34	6.6	21	4.1	376	72.7
14	8.2	16	9.4	14	8.2	6	3.5	92	53.8
.....	.....	6	15.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	47.4
6	16.2	9	24.4	.....	.....	6	16.2	8	21.6
154	12.8	135	11.2	45	3.7	54	4.5	69	5.7
33	11.5	40	13.9	10	3.5	24	8.4	29	10.1
36	17.4	28	13.5	10	4.8	6	2.9	23	11.1
85	11.9	67	9.4	25	3.5	24	3.4	17	2.4

TABLE XXXVIII (Continued)

	Urban Churches							
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
United States	7,440	6,167	703	237	116	75	38	104
New England	924	796	77	39	10	2	.....	.....
Maine	49	39	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	65	54	5	4	1	1	.....	.....
Vermont	24	18	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	548	476	40	25	7	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	96	82	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	142	127	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2,276	2,054	183	29	7	1	.....	2
New York	1,013	937	63	9	3	1	.....	.....
New Jersey	329	287	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	934	830	80	18	4	.....	.....	2
East North Central	1,644	1,475	120	32	13	3	.....	1
Ohio	500	459	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	197	165	17	7	7	.....	.....	1
Illinois	577	518	39	14	4	2	.....	.....
Michigan	102	86	8	6	1	1	.....	.....
Wisconsin	268	247	18	2	1	.....	.....	.....
West North Central	774	641	94	22	8	5	1	3
Minnesota	170	144	21	2	1	1	1	.....
Iowa	168	136	29	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Missouri	221	195	14	7	3	2	.....	.....
North Dakota	20	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	17	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	76	63	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	102	72	15	9	3	.....	.....	3
South Atlantic	429	262	54	28	19	18	12	36
Delaware	20	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	92	81	7	3	.....	.....	1	.....
District of Columbia	42	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	45	15	9	4	9	5	2	1
West Virginia	64	44	5	5	4	2	4	.....
North Carolina	37	13	10	8	.....	.....	5	1
South Carolina	37	16	3	5	5	2	.....	6
Georgia	49	20	2	.....	1	8	.....	18
Florida	43	16	13	3	.....	1	.....	10
East South Central	260	167	27	5	15	19	8	19
Kentucky	115	90	8	3	6	4	1	3
Tennessee	55	29	3	.....	4	.....	4	15
Alabama	46	27	9	2	5	2	.....	1
Mississippi	44	21	7	.....	.....	13	3	.....
West South Central	471	274	73	41	24	16	13	30
Arkansas	46	15	10	5	3	.....	2	11
Louisiana	124	101	16	3	3	.....	.....	1
Oklahoma	73	36	10	9	6	6	5	1
Texas	228	122	37	24	12	10	6	17
Mountain	197	118	24	18	10	11	3	13
Montana	30	20	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Idaho	21	10	1	3	4	2	1	.....
Wyoming	9	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Colorado	76	57	7	6	2	1	.....	3
New Mexico	22	10	2	3	2	.....	1	4
Arizona	24	7	3	1	1	5	1	6
Utah	13	8	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	465	380	51	23	10	.....	1	.....
Washington	91	71	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	57	45	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....
California	317	264	34	15	3	.....	1	.....

TABLE XXXVIII (Continued)

Rural Churches							
Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
10,861	3,450	2,889	1,483	937	544	340	1,218
620	245	211	98	43	5	18	.....
130	43	30	19	25	1	12	.....
68	21	26	14	3	4	.....	.....
85	22	40	19	4	.....	.....	.....
153	67	48	21	11	.....	6	.....
38	24	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	68	56	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,578	661	575	206	87	9	12	28
738	307	274	104	43	4	6	.....
206	81	76	25	12	5	.....	7
634	273	225	77	32	.....	6	21
1,992	875	597	255	110	66	24	65
329	198	78	48	.....	5	.....	.....
193	103	48	20	9	.....	6	7
478	253	154	42	16	13	.....	.....
276	58	56	54	30	32	18	28
716	263	261	91	55	16	.....	30
2,691	1,052	849	384	220	74	23	89
575	261	179	66	30	9	5	25
444	217	182	38	4	3	.....	.....
310	147	80	41	29	13	.....	.....
336	59	87	67	69	19	6	29
392	98	108	68	64	20	12	22
337	138	123	47	19	10	.....	.....
297	132	90	57	5	.....	.....	13
519	94	128	87	53	47	52	58
9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	46	51	20	11	10	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	11	26	9	11	15	16	6
123	12	25	35	13	8	23	7
29	3	6	7	.....	.....	7	6
24	1	2	4	7	8	.....	2
24	2	2	3	3	2	.....	12
72	13	13	9	8	4	.....	25
339	84	59	41	40	37	36	42
166	65	33	18	13	16	7	14
32	3	4	.....	4	.....	2	19
73	14	11	14	11	8	6	9
68	2	11	9	12	13	21	.....
1,011	178	205	158	115	95	55	205
98	19	14	10	13	5	10	27
290	63	78	52	32	30	6	29
109	13	23	23	22	14	7	7
514	83	90	73	48	46	32	142
1,370	112	96	123	144	166	67	662
298	50	19	18	49	58	25	79
122	12	25	27	10	27	5	16
70	2	4	8	12	19	6	19
178	29	18	30	18	19	.....	64
495	8	14	21	26	34	20	372
147	10	9	13	15	9	5	86
25	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	18
35	1	5	6	9	.....	6	8
741	149	169	131	125	45	53	69
196	34	36	26	37	10	24	29
150	29	23	35	24	10	6	23
395	86	110	70	64	25	23	17

TABLE XXXIX—NUMBER OF URBAN AND RURAL CHURCHES WHOSE MINISTERS REPORTED

	All Churches				
	TOTAL	ONE		TWO	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
United States	31,305	17,726	56.6	8,193	26.2
New England	89	83	93.3	6	6.7
Maine	16	12	75.0	4	25.0
New Hampshire	6	6	100.0	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	26	26	100.0	.....	.....
Rhode Island	8	8	100.0	.....	.....
Connecticut	33	31	93.9	2	6.1
Middle Atlantic	932	863	92.6	63	6.8
New York	172	161	93.6	11	6.4
New Jersey	268	243	90.7	22	8.2
Pennsylvania	492	459	93.3	30	6.1
East North Central	1,230	1,063	86.4	136	11.1
Ohio	447	376	84.1	53	11.9
Indiana	239	207	86.6	29	12.1
Illinois	398	348	87.4	42	10.6
Michigan	132	120	90.9	12	9.1
Wisconsin	14	12	85.7	.....	.....
West North Central	772	614	79.6	119	15.4
Minnesota	16	14	87.5	2	12.5
Iowa	67	52	77.6	12	17.9
Missouri	432	333	77.1	75	17.4
North Dakota	3	3	100.0	.....	.....
South Dakota	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
Nebraska	22	22	100.0	.....	.....
Kansas	228	188	82.5	28	12.3
South Atlantic	12,119	6,239	51.5	3,342	27.6
Delaware	72	28	38.9	31	43.1
Maryland	204	154	75.5	33	16.2
District of Columbia	94	91	96.8	3	3.2
Virginia	1,750	1,044	59.7	389	22.2
West Virginia	368	220	59.8	116	31.5
North Carolina	1,558	821	52.8	361	23.2
South Carolina	1,988	800	40.3	712	35.8
Georgia	4,439	2,153	48.6	1,219	27.5
Florida	1,646	928	56.4	1,478	29.1
East South Central	8,476	4,087	48.2	2,658	31.4
Kentucky	816	460	56.4	248	30.4
Tennessee	1,340	740	55.2	403	30.1
Alabama	3,239	1,669	51.5	1,006	31.1
Mississippi	3,081	1,218	39.5	1,001	32.5
West South Central	7,444	4,562	61.4	1,841	24.7
Arkansas	1,999	1,054	52.7	620	31.0
Louisiana	1,671	893	53.5	450	26.9
Oklahoma	751	460	61.3	192	25.6
Texas	3,023	2,155	71.3	579	19.2
Mountain	100	88	88.0	12	12.0
Montana	9	7	77.8	2	22.2
Idaho	5	5	100.0	.....	.....
Wyoming	11	10	90.9	1	9.1
Colorado	29	26	89.7	3	10.3
New Mexico	17	13	76.5	4	23.5
Arizona	23	21	91.3	2	8.7
Utah	4	4	100.0	.....	.....
Nevada	2	2	100.0	.....	.....
Pacific	143	127	88.8	16	11.2
Washington	15	15	100.0	.....	.....
Oregon	3	3	100.0	.....	.....
California	125	109	87.2	16	12.8

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

SERVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF POINTS FOR 3 NEGRO DENOMINATIONS, BY STATES, 1926

All Churches									
THREE		FOUR		FIVE		SIX		SEVEN OR MORE	
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
3,729	11.9	1,255	4.0	303	1.0	84	.3	15	*
6	.6								
3	1.1								
3	.6								
21	1.7	4	.3	5	.4			1	.1
8	1.8	4	.9	5	1.1			1	.2
3	1.3								
8	2.0								
2	14.3								
38	4.9	1	.1						
3	4.5								
23	5.3	1	.2						
12	5.2								
1,749	14.4	604	5.0	141	1.2	30	.2	14	.1
8	11.1			5	6.9				
13	6.4	4	1.9						
212	12.1	85	4.9	20	1.1				
24	6.5	8	2.2						
228	14.6	116	7.4	25	1.6			7	.4
324	16.3	116	5.8	30	1.5	6	.3		
760	17.1	232	5.2	51	1.1	24	.5		
180	10.9	43	2.6	10	.6			7	.4
1,161	13.7	416	4.9	118	1.4	36	.4		
89	10.9	8	1.0	5	.6	6	.7		
118	8.8	53	4.0	20	1.5	6	.4		
413	12.8	123	3.8	22	.7	6	.1		
541	17.6	232	7.5	71	2.3	18	.6		
754	10.1	230	3.1	39	.5	18	.2		
237	11.9	68	3.4	20	1.0				
218	13.0	77	4.6	15	.9	18	1.1		
69	9.1	30	4.0						
230	7.6	55	1.8	4	.1				

TABLE XXXIX (Continued)

	Urban Churches							
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
United States	6,572	5,453	839	202	55	13	10	.....
New England	81	76	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	29	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	698	661	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	148	139	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	174	164	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	376	358	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East North Central	969	885	65	13	2	4	.....	.....
Ohio	317	286	23	2	2	4	.....	.....
Indiana	200	180	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	321	297	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	117	110	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	14	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
West North Central	463	419	38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	15	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	60	46	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	215	197	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	146	138	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic	1,647	1,283	266	69	24	1	4	.....
Delaware	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	102	92	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	94	91	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	230	198	24	6	2	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	59	47	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	199	151	37	7	3	1	.....	.....
South Carolina	235	136	78	19	2	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	463	332	80	31	16	.....	4	.....
Florida	249	221	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
East South Central	1,159	853	226	57	13	6	4	.....
Kentucky	199	171	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	336	280	51	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Alabama	338	247	72	15	4	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	286	155	79	34	9	6	3	.....
West South Central	1,348	1,092	182	54	16	2	2	.....
Arkansas	181	148	27	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	269	201	49	12	3	2	2	.....
Oklahoma	210	150	42	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Texas	688	593	64	24	7	.....	.....	.....
Mountain	82	72	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	24	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	14	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	125	112	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	108	95	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXXIX (Continued)

Rural Churches							
Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
24,733	12,273	7,354	3,527	1,200	290	74	15
8	7	1					
1		1					
2	2						
1	1						
4	4						
234	202	29	3				
24	22	2					
94	79	14	1				
116	101	13	2				
261	178	71	8	2	1		1
130	90	30	6	2	1		1
39	27	12					
77	51	24	2				
15	10	5					
309	195	81	32	1			
1	1						
7	6	1					
217	136	57	23	1			
2	2						
82	50	23	9				
10,472	4,956	3,076	1,680	580	140	26	14
56	13	30	8		5		
102	62	27	10	3			
1,520	846	365	206	83	20		
309	173	104	24	8			
1,359	670	324	221	113	24		7
1,753	664	634	305	114	30	6	
3,976	1,821	1,139	729	216	51	20	
1,397	707	453	177	43	10		7
7,317	3,234	2,432	1,104	403	112	32	
617	289	224	85	8	5	6	
1,004	460	352	114	53	20	5	
2,901	1,422	934	398	119	22	6	
2,795	1,063	922	507	223	65	15	
6,096	3,470	1,659	700	214	37	16	
1,818	906	593	233	66	20		
1,402	692	401	206	74	13	16	
541	310	150	55	26			
2,335	1,562	515	206	48	4		
18	16	2					
5	5						
3	3						
9	7	2					
1	1						
18	15	3					
1	1						
17	14	3					

TABLE XL—NUMBER OF URBAN AND RURAL CHURCHES WHOSE MINISTERS REPORTED

	All Churches				
	Total	One		Two	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total, 21 denominations	171,931	86,351	50.2	36,255	21.1
17 White Denominations	122,325	59,008	48.3	24,470	20.0
Northern Baptist Convention	7,614	5,971	78.4	1,056	13.9
Southern Baptist Convention	23,374	12,662	54.2	4,944	21.2
Free Will Baptists	1,024	351	34.3	221	21.6
Church of the Brethren	1,030	857	83.2	118	11.5
Congregational Churches	5,024	3,905	77.8	718	14.3
Disciples of Christ	7,451	5,437	73.0	1,136	15.2
Evangelical Church	2,054	821	40.1	493	24.0
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	1,303	858	65.8	328	25.2
Ev. Luth. Aug. Syn. of N. A.	1,180	451	38.3	382	32.4
United Lutheran Ch. in America	3,651	1,945	53.4	764	20.9
Methodist Episcopal Ch.	26,122	9,706	37.2	7,049	27.0
Methodist Episcopal Ch., South	18,096	2,722	15.0	2,114	11.7
Presbyterian Church in U. S.	3,467	1,725	49.8	752	21.7
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	8,947	6,434	71.9	1,667	18.6
Protestant Episcopal Ch.	7,291	3,519	48.3	1,733	23.8
Reformed Church in U. S.	1,709	737	43.1	363	21.2
Ch. of the United Breth. in Christ	2,988	907	30.4	632	21.2
Roman Catholic Church	18,301	9,617	52.5	3,592	19.6
Negro Denominations	31,305	17,726	56.6	8,193	26.2
Negro Baptists	22,081	13,809	62.6	4,690	21.3
African Meth. Episcopal Ch.	6,707	2,990	44.6	2,519	37.6
Colored Meth. Episcopal Ch.	2,517	927	36.8	984	39.1

	Urban Churches							
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
Total, 21 Denominations	42,274	35,405	4,755	1,226	453	168	96	171
17 White Denominations	28,262	23,785	3,213	787	282	80	48	67
Northern Baptist Convention	2,862	2,748	111	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Baptist Convention	1,858	1,633	151	56	15	2	1	.....
Free Will Baptists	41	17	9	8	5	1	.....	1
Church of the Brethren	236	213	17	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Congregational Churches	1,930	1,784	111	19	9	.....	.....	7
Disciples of Christ	1,992	1,777	143	41	21	7	3	.....
Evangelical Church	568	469	69	23	2	5	.....	.....
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	549	460	75	13	1	.....	.....	.....
Ev. Luth. Aug. Syn. of N. A.	485	257	160	52	13	1	2	.....
United Lutheran Ch. in America	1,528	1,300	178	38	11	1	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Ch.	5,489	4,719	623	100	37	2	4	4
Methodist Episcopal Ch., South	1,680	1,324	245	59	24	19	8	1
Presbyterian Church in U. S.	934	747	132	34	18	3	.....	.....
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	3,288	3,002	237	39	9	1	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Ch.	3,785	2,443	849	267	107	38	27	54
Reformed Church in U. S.	543	456	62	16	7	.....	2	.....
Ch. of the United Breth. in Christ	494	436	41	15	1	.....	1	.....
Roman Catholic Church	7,440	6,167	703	237	116	75	38	104
3 Negro Denominations	6,570	5,453	839	202	55	13	10	.....
Negro Baptists	4,409	3,715	494	142	44	8	6	.....
African Meth. Episcopal Ch.	1,597	1,308	241	40	5	5	.....	.....
Colored Meth. Episcopal Ch.	564	430	104	20	6	.....	4	.....

SERVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF POINTS FOR 21 DENOMINATIONS SEPARATELY, 1926

ALL CHURCHES

THREE		FOUR		FIVE		SIX		SEVEN OR MORE	
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
21,016	12.2	13,334	7.8	7,022	4.1	3,823	2.2	4,130	2.4
15,567	12.7	11,026	9.0	6,100	5.0	3,361	2.7	2,793	2.3
364	4.8	113	1.5	55	.7	24	.3	31	.4
3,067	13.1	1,787	7.6	655	2.8	192	.8	67	.3
180	17.6	172	16.8	56	5.5	30	2.9	14	1.3
34	3.3	16	1.6	5	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
267	5.3	95	1.9	26	.5	6	.1	7	.1
464	6.2	249	3.3	109	1.5	42	.6	14	.2
401	19.5	175	8.5	115	5.6	42	2.0	7	.3
100	7.7	12	.9	5	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	17.5	104	8.8	30	2.5	6	.5	.....	.....
516	14.1	330	9.0	70	1.9	12	.3	14	.4
4,471	17.1	2,682	10.3	1,103	4.2	626	2.4	485	1.8
2,502	13.8	3,759	20.8	3,204	17.7	2,057	11.4	1,738	9.6
558	16.1	308	8.9	100	2.9	24	.6	.....	.....
598	6.7	180	2.0	48	.5	6	.1	14	.2
935	12.8	439	6.0	234	3.2	138	1.9	293	4.0
300	17.6	220	12.9	65	3.8	24	1.4	.....	.....
603	20.2	385	12.9	220	7.4	132	4.4	109	3.5
1,720	9.4	1,053	5.8	619	3.4	378	2.1	1,322	7.2
3,729	11.9	1,255	4.0	303	1.0	84	.3	15	.....
2,322	10.5	959	4.3	228	1.0	56	.3	7	.....
984	14.7	161	2.4	45	.6	.....	.....	8	.1
423	16.8	135	5.4	30	1.2	18	.7	.....	.....

RURAL CHURCHES

Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
129,657	50,946	31,500	19,790	12,881	6,854	3,727	3,959
94,063	35,223	21,257	14,780	10,744	6,020	3,313	2,726
4,752	3,223	945	361	113	55	24	31
21,516	11,029	4,793	3,011	1,772	653	191	67
983	334	212	172	167	55	30	13
794	644	101	30	14	5	.....	.....
3,094	2,121	607	248	86	26	6	.....
5,459	3,660	993	423	228	102	39	14
1,486	352	424	378	173	110	42	7
754	398	253	87	11	5	.....	.....
695	194	222	155	91	29	4	.....
2,123	645	586	478	319	69	12	14
20,633	4,987	6,426	4,371	2,645	1,101	622	481
16,416	1,398	1,869	2,443	3,735	3,185	2,049	1,737
2,533	978	620	524	290	97	24	.....
5,659	3,432	1,430	559	171	47	6	14
3,506	1,076	884	668	332	196	111	239
1,166	281	301	284	213	65	22	.....
2,494	471	591	588	384	220	131	109
10,861	3,450	2,889	1,483	937	544	340	1,218
24,733	12,273	7,354	3,527	1,200	290	74	15
17,672	10,094	4,196	2,180	915	220	60	7
5,108	1,682	2,278	944	156	40	.....	8
1,953	497	880	403	129	30	14	.....

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